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By JAMES SAVAGE,

OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

VOL. II.

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1809.

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has endeavoured to give as methodical an account as he conveniently could, but though Dr. Stukeley's talents, and especially his knowledge of Druidism, were of the first order, yet his book is not written in that clear style which might reasonably be expected, and it is not a very easy matter to arrange methodically materials which lie in some confusion. Of Dr. Borlase's work on the Antiquities of Cornwall, and on a subject similar in a great measure to Dr. Stukeley's, there is an Analysis in the Eleventh Number; Borlase was a writer of far greater method than Stukeley, and every thing in his book follows in that regular order, so as to make it easy to write an account of the facts embraced in it. In the number which concludes the present volume there is an Analysis of the Parentalia, curious for giving an Account of the Life and Works of the great architect of St. Paul's.

In the other departments of his work the Editor begs to call the attention of his Readers to the Account of the Manuscript Library of the Inner Temple, drawn up by Mr. Caley, for the Commissioners of Records, and to the Account of the Public Records in the Tower, and in the Rolls Chapel, because imparting that kind of information which may be denominated original and authentic, and the basis of all true history.

He cannot conclude without expressing a hope that he shall be able, as his work proceeds, to make it deserving of the Notice of the Bibliographer, and of those who wish to consult it as a Work of Reference to the Contents of some of the most rare but yet useful Books in the English Language.

J. S.

London Institution,
June 1, 1809.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 7.—1st January, 1809.

A Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England and Monarchs of Great Britain, &c. from the Conquest, Anno 1066, to the year 1707. In Seven Parts or Books. Containing a Discourse of their several Lives, Marriages, and Issues; with the times of their Births, Deaths, Places of Burial, and Monumental Inscriptions. Also their Effigies, Seals, Tombs, Cenotaphs, Devises, Arms, Quarterings, Crests, and Supporters; all curiously Engraven in Copperplates. First Published in King Charles the Second's Reign, by FRANCIS SANDFORD, Esq.; Lancaster Herald of Arms: and continued to this Time, with many new Sculptures, Additions, and Annotations; as likewise the Descents of divers Illustrious Families, now flourishing, maternally descended from the said Monarchs, or from Collateral Branches of the Royal Blood of England; by SAMUEL STEBBING, Esq. Somerset Herald.

London: Printed by M. Jenour, for John Nicholson, at the King's Arms, in Little Britain, and Robert Knaplock, at the Bishop's Head, in St. Paul's Church Yard. 1707.

This Book is printed in folio, and its contents are as follow:

Title, as above.

Dedication to the Queen (Anne), 2 pages.

To the Reader, 2 pages.

Names of the Patrons of the New Cuts, and of the Subscribers to this Edition, 2 pages.

Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England and Monarchs of Great Britain, page 1 to 878.

A Table of the Names, Titles of Persons, and all the principal Matters and Things contained in this Genealogical History; with Directions to find out the Effigies and Seals of the Kings and Queens, &c. as also the Monuments and Epitaphs herein contained, 26 pages, not numbered. The Sheets have the Signatures a* b* c* d* e* f* g*.

Errata, one page.*

The first edition of the Genealogical History of England was compiled by Mr. Sandford by the direction and encouragement of King Charles II, who on being acquainted with the design was pleased to say "that it would be a very useful Book," and was so well satisfied with the author's performance, that he honoured the work with his patronage.

The approbation and success that it met with on its being published in 1677 occasioned the whole impression to be soon disposed of, so that for some years before the publication of the second edition, it had become extremely scarce, and much inquired for.

The additions made by Mr. Stebbing in the second edition consist of an Historical and Genealogical account of the Lives and Reigns, Marriages and Issue of King Charles II, King James II, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, to the time of passing the act for ratifying

* In collating this book, the following *Errata* have been observed.—From page 82 to p. 95 (Signatures Z, A a, B b, C c, D d, E e), the leaves are numbered and not paged; leaf 87 is followed by signature B b, numbered (87)—page 176 is misprinted 177; and 197 for 179.—Between pages 372 and 373, there is a leaf inserted with the signature * and paged (372) *b* and (372) *c*.—Sheet 5 E is paged 373, 374, 351, 372.—P. 374 is a leaf inserted containing the Genealogical Table of the 5th book.—Sheet 60 is paged the same as the preceding sheet.—After p. 548, there are 548 *a*, 548 *b*, 548 *c*, 548 *d*, 548 *f*, 548 *e*.—Sheet 7 D contains the Genealogical Table of the House of Stuart, and is paged 547—550.

1

the Union between England and Scotland, and the Marriages and Issue of the noble families descended from any of the Royal Branches.

In this edition fourteen new Plates were added, which in the list given in the subsequent pages, are marked with a *.

In the List of Subscribers the following noblemen and gentlemen are put down for large paper copies, viz. Duke of Beaufort, 4; Earl of Berkeley, 2; Duke of Bedford; Sir Edward Bagot; Lord Ferrers; Marquis of Kent; Lord Granville; Thomas Green, of Westminster, Esq.; Earl of Huntingdon; Lord Halifax; Thomas Lane, Esq. of Bentley in Staffordshire; Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely; Sir Humphrey Mackworth; Lord Powis; Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; Sir William Scawen; Earl of Thanet; Hon. John Verney; Lord Viscount Weymouth; Sir Thomas Webster.

A very large paper copy, the presentation book to Queen Anne, was in the Harleian Library; it was bound in red morocco, gilt on the leaves, had her Majesty's Arms on the sides, and neatly finished with small tools.*

* Francis Sandford was born in the Castle of Carnow, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, and was the third son of Francis S. Esq. of Sandford in Shropshire. He partook in an eminent degree of the miseries of the period which marked his youth; at eleven years of age he sought an asylum at Sandford, being driven by the rebellion from Ireland, but no sooner had his relatives determined to educate him to some profession, than they were proscribed for adhering to the cause of their Sovereign. As some recompence at the Restoration for the hardships he and his family had experienced he was admitted into the College of Arms, but, conscientiously attached to James II, he obtained leave to resign his Tabard to Mr. King, Rouge Dragon, who paid him 220*l.* for his office. He retired to Bloomsbury or its vicinity, where he died January 16th, 1693, and was buried in St. Bride's Upper Church Yard. He was appointed Rouge Dragon Pursuivant in the College of Arms, June 6, 1661, and Lancaster Herald Nov. 16, 1676. His literary works are,

1. "A Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal," &c. London, 1662, folio. This work was in part a translation from the French of See

This work is divided into seven books, and each book is subdivided into chapters. The first book contains the

vole and Louis de Sainctc Marthe, and was published in compliment to Catherine of Braganza, consort of King Charles II. It is now very scarce.

2. "The Order and Ceremonies used at the Funeral of his Grace, George Duke of Albemarle." London, 1670, folio. This volume is engraved on copperplates. In the Harleian Catalogue another edition is mentioned, in 1722, quarto.

3. "A Genealogical History of the Kings of England," &c. London, 1677, folio.

4. "The Coronation of King James II, and Queen Mary," &c. London, 1687, folio.

This is a most superb book, and was principally the work of Mr. King, then Rouge Dragon, who declined to have his name appear in the title page, contenting himself with one third of the property, leaving the honour and the other two thirds to Mr. Sandford. This publication did not answer the purpose of either of its Authors, for the engravings being numerous, and taking a long time to execute, the book not being finished until Christmas, 1687, there was no time to dispose of the copies before the Revolution, which took place in the following year, so that the authors had then only just saved themselves the expenses, which amounted in the whole to about 600*l*. There are large paper copies of this book.

Mr. Stebbing was during many years a servant to Mr. King, then Lancaster Herald, who, no doubt was the means of getting his admittance into the College of Arms, he being appointed Somerset Herald May 31, 1700. Mr. S. was one of the gentlemen who met in 1707, to restore the Society of Antiquaries; they held their weekly meetings at the Bear Tavern in the Strand. He died August 21, 1719.

The Rev. Mr. Noble, in his History of the College of Arms, says that Mr. S. assisted Arthur Collins, in his Book on Precedents, &c. concerning Baronies by Writ; but this was not the case: his Manuscripts were purchased by the latter gentleman, who made great use of them in his work entitled "Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments, on Claims and Controversies, concerning Baronies by Writ, and other Honours. *London*, 1734." Folio. Mr. Stebbing's MSS. had been collected by Mr. King, above mentioned, who intended to publish all or part of them, but did not live to fulfil his intention. On Mr. Stebbing's death they were purchased by Mr. Auditor Jett, and on his decease, in 1731, were sold by auction, and purchased by Mr. Collins.

Genealogical History of the Norman Dynasty from William the Conqueror to Henry II, from the year 1066 to 1154, and is divided into nine chapters.

The first chapter contains the history and an account of the issue of William the Conqueror and Maud his Queen; 2. Of Robert Duke of Normandy, named Courtois, and his natural children; 3. Of William II, surnamed Rufus, 4. Of Henry I—and his natural children; 5. Of Maud the Empress, daughter of King Henry I, and lady of the English, and her Children by Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, her second husband; 6. Of Stephen, King of England, and his children by Maud of Boulogne—his natural issue; 7. Of Robert, Consul or Earl of Gloucester, surnamed of Caen, natural son of Henry I—his children by Mabel Fitz Hamon, his wife; 8. Of William, Consul or Earl of Gloucester, and Lord of Glamorgan—his children by the Countess Hawise his wife; 9. Of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, surnamed De Dunstanvile, third natural son of King Henry I—natural children of Reginald Earl of Cornwall.

The second book contains the history and descent of the Plantagenets from Henry II, to Edward I, and previously to that family being divided into the Houses of York and Lancaster. This book comprises 13 chapters, and the period embraced by it is from the year 1154 to 1272.

The first chapter treats of the History of King Henry II—his children by his Queen Eleanor, of Aquitaine, and their intermarriages—his natural issue; 2. Of Richard I, surnamed *Cœur De Lion*, and his natural children. 3. Of King John—his children by Isabel of Angolesme, his third Queen, and their intermarriages—his natural issue. 4. Of Henry III—his children by his Queen Eleanor of Provence, and their intermarriages. 5. Of Richard, King of the Romans and of Almaine, Earl of Poictiers and Cornwall, second son of King John, and younger brother of King

Henry III—his children by Isabel Marshall, his first wife, and by Sanchia of Provence, his second wife—his natural children; 6. Of Edmund of Almaine, Earl of Cornwall, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by his second wife; 7. Of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and Campaigne, Lord of Monmouth, and Steward of England, surnamed Crouchback, second son of Henry III, and younger brother of King Edward I—his children by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, his second wife; 8. Of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and Lincoln, and Steward of England, eldest son of the preceding Edmund. 9. Of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and Provence, Lord of Monmouth, and Steward of England, younger brother of the preceding Thomas—his children by Maud Chaworth, his wife, and their intermarriages; 10. Of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Steward of England and Lord of Bragerack and Beaufort, only son of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edmund, second son of King Henry III—his children by Isabel Beaumont, his wife; 11. Of William, Earl of Salisbury and Rosmar, a natural son of King Henry II, surnamed Longespee—his children by Ela his wife; 12. Of William Longespee, second of that name, Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of the preceding William—his children by Idonea de Camvile, his wife; 13. Of William Longespee, the third of that name.

The third book contains the history and descent of the Plantagenets, from Edward I, to Henry IV, previously to that family being divided into the Houses of York and Lancaster. This book comprises 15 chapters, and the period embraced by it is from the year 1272 to the year 1400.

The first chapter treats of the history of King Edward I, and of his children by his first Queen, Eleanor of Castile, and their intermarriages—his children by his second Queen,

Margaret of France; 2. Of King Edward II, and his children by his Queen, Isabel of France; 3. Of King Edward III, and his children by his Queen, Eleanor of Henault; 4. Of Edward, Prince of Aquitaine and Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, called the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward I—his children by Joan, Countess of Kent, his wife—his natural issue; 5. Of King Richard II, son of Edward, called the Black Prince; 6. Of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Marshal of England, surnamed of Brotherton, son of Edward I—his children by Alice Halys, his wife; 7. Of Margaret Marshal, Duchess of Norfolk, and Baroness Segrave, eldest daughter and coheir of the preceding Thomas de Brotherton—her children by John Lord Segrave, her first husband—their intermarriages—her children by Sir Walter Manny, her second husband, and their intermarriages. Of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, and Earl of Nottingham, second son of John Lord Mowbray of Axholm and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of John Lord Segrave by the preceding Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk—his children by Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, his second wife, and their intermarriages; 8. Of Edmund, Earl of Kent, surnamed Woodstock, younger son of King Edward I, by Margaret of France, and brother of Thomas de Brotherton—his children by Margaret Wake, his wife; 9. Of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, eldest son and heir of the preceding Edmund of Woodstock; 10. Of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, brother of the last-named Edmund; 11. Of Joan Plantagenet, Princess of Wales and Countess of Kent, only daughter of Edmund Earl of Kent, surnamed of Woodstock, and sister of the preceding Edmund and John—her children by Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, her first husband, and their intermarriages—her children by Edward, Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, her second husband; 12. Of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught and

Trim, third son of King Edward III—his daughter by Elizabeth de Burgh, his first wife; 13. Of Philippa of Clarence, Countess of March and Ulster, Lady of Wigmore and Clare, &c. only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence—her children by Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, her husband, and their intermarriages; 14. Of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord of Wigmore, Clare, Trim and Connaught, eldest son of the preceding Edmund, Earl of March—his children by Eleanor Holland, his wife; 15. Of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Buckingham, Essex and Northampton, and Constable of England, youngest son of King Edward III.—his children by Eleanor Bohun, his wife, and their intermarriages.

The fourth book contains the history and descent of the Plantagenets of the House of Lancaster, from Henry IV, to Edward IV. This book comprises 20 chapters, and the period embraced by it is from the year 1399, to the year 1461.

The first chapter treats of the history of John, surnamed of Gaunt, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Richmond, Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, and Steward of England—his children by Blanch of Lancaster, his first wife—his daughter by Constance of Castile, his second wife—his children by Catherine Swinford, afterwards his third wife; 2. Of King Henry IV—his children by Mary de Bohun, his first wife—marries Joan of Navarre, by whom he had not any issue; 3. Of King Henry V—issue by his Queen, Catherine of France—her marriage to Owen Tudor, on the King's decease, and her issue by him; 4. Of King Henry VI—His son by his Queen, Margaret of Anjou; 5. Of Thomas, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Albemarle, second son of King Henry IV—Of Sir John of Clarence, his natural son; 6. Of John, Duke of Bedford, Anjou and Alençon, Earl of Mayenne, Richmond and Ken-

dal, Constable of England, and Regent of France, third son of King Henry IV; 7. Of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of King Henry IV—his natural daughter, Antigone, married to the Earl of Tankerville.

The thirteen following chapters of this book treat of the children of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swinford, who were legitimated by act of Parliament, 20 Rich. II, and their numerous descendants, to the date of the publication of this volume.

Chapter 8; Of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, eldest son of John of Gaunt, and his children by Margaret Holand, his wife; 9. Of John Beaufort, Duke and Earl of Somerset, second son of the preceding John—and his daughter, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII; 10. Of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, Marquis of Dorset, Earl of Somerset and Dorset, Lord of Chirk and Chirkland, third son of John Beaufort and Margaret Holand—his children by Eleanor Beauchamp his wife; 11. Of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, eldest son of the preceding Edmund—Of his natural son, Charles Somerset, created Earl of Worcester, by King Henry VIII, ancestor of the present Duke of Beaufort; 12. Of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, &c. second son of Edmund, Duke of Somerset, and brother of the preceding Henry; 13. Of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert of Gower, Chepstow, and Ragland, natural son of Henry, Duke of Somerset—his children by Elizabeth Herbert, his first wife—and by Elizabeth West, his second wife; 14. Of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, &c. eldest son of the preceding Charles—his children by Elizabeth Brown, his wife; 15. Of William Somerset, Earl of Worcester, &c. eldest son of his father Henry—his children by Christian North, his wife; 16. Of Edward, Earl of Worcester, &c. only son of the preceding Earl William—his children by Elizabeth Has-

tings, his wife; 17. Of Henry Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert, &c. second son of the preceding Edward—his children by Ann Russell, his wife; 18. Of Edward Somerset, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, &c. eldest son of the last named Henry—his children by Elizabeth Dormer, his first wife; 19. Of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, &c. only son of Edward, Marquis of Worcester, &c.—his children by Mary Capel, his wife; 20. Charles Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the preceding Henry, who died in the lifetime of his father—his children by Rebecca Child, his wife.

The fifth book contains the history and descent of the Plantagenets of the House of York, from Edward IV, to Henry VII. It comprises ten chapters, and the period embraced by it is from 1460 to 1486.

The first chapter treats of Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed of Langley, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, and Lord of Tindal, fifth son of King Edward III—his children by Isabel of Castile, his first wife; 2. Of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, Rutland and Cork, and Lord of Tindal, eldest son of Edmund of Langley; 3. Of Richard of York, Earl of Cambridge, surnamed of Coningsborough—his children by Anne Mortimer, his first wife; 4. Of Richard, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, Ulster, March and Rutland, Lord of Wigmore and Clare, son of Richard of Coningsborough—his children by Cecily Nevil, his wife; 5. Of King Edward IV—his children by Elizabeth Woodvile, his wife—natural children of King Edward IV; 6. Of King Edward V; 7. Of King Richard III—his son by Anne Neville—his natural issue; 8. Of George of York, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, Lord of Richmond, &c. sixth son of Richard, Duke of York, brother of Edward IV, and Richard III—his children by Isabel Nevil, his wife; 9. Of Margaret of

Clarence, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of the preceding George, Duke of Clarence—her children by Sir Richard Pole, Knt. her husband; 10. Of Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, natural son of King Edward IV—his children by Elizabeth Grey, his wife.

The sixth book contains the history and descent of the House of Tudor, from King Henry VII to James I. It contains eight chapters, and the period embraced by it is from 1486 to 1603.

The first chapter treats of the history of King Henry VII—his children by his Queen, Elizabeth of York; 2. Of King Henry VIII—his children by his first Queen, Catherine of Spain—By Anne Bullen—by Jane Seymour—his natural children; 3. Of King Edward VI; 4. Of Queen Mary; 5. Of Queen Elizabeth; 6. Of Margaret, Queen of Scots, eldest daughter of King Henry VII—her children by James IV, her husband—her daughter by the Earl of Angus, her second husband; 7. Of Mary, Queen of Scots and Dowager of France—her son, afterwards King James I, of Great Britain, by Lord Darnley, her second husband; 8. Of Mary, Queen Dowager of France and Duchess of Suffolk, third daughter of Henry VII—her children by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, her second husband.

The seventh book contains the history and descent of the Stuarts from King James I, to Queen Anne. It comprises seven chapters, and the period embraced by it is from the year 1603 to 1706.

The first chapter treats of the history of King James I—his children by his Queen Anne of Denmark—children of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James I, by Frederic, King of Bohemia, her husband—natural issue of Rupert, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, Earl of Holderness, &c. 2. Of Charles I—his children by his Queen, Henrietta Maria of France; 3. Of Charles II—his natural issue—James, Duke of Monmouth; his issue by Lady Anne Scot,

his wife—his natural children—Charlotte, Countess of Yarmouth, and her children—the Duke of Southampton—Duke of Grafton—Duke of Northumberland—the Countess of Sussex—Countess of Lichfield—Duke of St. Albans—Duke of Richmond—Countess of Derwentwater; 4. Of King James II—his children by Ann Hyde, his first wife—his natural children; 5. Of King William III, and Queen Mary; 6. Of Queen Anne—her children by her husband, Prince George of Denmark; 7. Of Sophia, Princess Palatine of the Rhine, Electress Dowager of Brunswick Lunenburgh, &c—her children by the Elector of Hanover, her husband.

List of the Plates in the second edition of Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England.

Those Plates marked with a * were not in the first edition of this Book. The letter (S.) which is placed after the Great Seals of the different Kings, signifies that the same Seal is engraved in Speed's History of Great Britain.

1.* *Frontispiece,* representing the Great Seal of Queen Anne, after the Union of Scotland with England, presented by Lord Chancellor Cowper; engraved by *M. Vander Gucht.*†

† Michael Vander Gucht was a native of Antwerp, and a pupil of one of the Bouttats, but it is uncertain at what time he came into England. He resided in London, and met with great encouragement, practising chiefly on anatomical figures, though he did other things. He engraved the greater number of the plates which illustrate Sir Hans Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica; a large print on a sheet and a half, of the royal navy, designed by one Baston, but his masterpiece was reckoned a print of Savage, the engraver, who wrote a History of Germany, *London,* 1702, 8vo. to which it is prefixed. The ingenious and industrious Vertue was a disciple of this artist. Vandergucht was greatly afflicted with the gout, which disorder put an end to his life, Oct. 16, 1725, at his house in Bloomsbury, and he was buried in St. Giles's. He left two sons, John and Gerard; the latter sold pictures as well as engraved, and died in Great Brook Street, London, March 18, 1776, aged 80.

A. Seal of William the Conqueror, (S.)—Of William Rufus (S.)—Of Henry I. (S.).

B. Seal of Henry I.†—Of the Empress Maud (S.)—Of King Stephen.‡

Portraits of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I, and King Stephen, with their Arms. Head-piece to page 1.

Monument of William the Conqueror, in the Church of Caen in Normandy. p. 7.

Monument of Richard II, son of the Conqueror, p. 8.

Monument of Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, in the Church of St. Peter, Gloucester, with his effigy cross legged, p. 16.

Tomb of William, Earl of Flanders, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and two of his Seals, p. 17.

Tomb of William Rufus, in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, p. 22.

Seals—Of Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards King Henry II—of the same when King of England (S.)—Of Henry, son of Henry II (S.) p. 54.

† On the one side of the Great Seal of Henry I, the King is represented sitting on his throne, holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left a globe, surmounted by a Cross Pattee, upon which is fixed a Dove, a bird used upon the sceptre of King Edward the Confessor, as appears by his Great Seal, (Speed, p. 398.) and it is probable that this dove was taken up by King Henry as an emblem of the restoration, in some sort, of the laws of the Confessor, and the mitigation of those of his father and brother; so that practising the clemency of King Edward he would also bear his symbol or device; that as the sword in his right hand was to denote his power and justice, the dove standing on the mound on his left hand, was emblematically to demonstrate, that his government was to be mixed with clemency and mercy. The Dove was used in like manner by his successors King Stephen and Henry II, but discontinued by Richard I. It was used on the sceptre by King Henry III, Edward I, II, and III, after which I do not observe it again till Charles I.

‡ The Seal of Stephen is different in Speed.

Seals—Two of Richard I, the first used before his expedition into the Holy Land, (S.) and the second after his return.† (S.) Of the Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John,‡ (S.) p. 55.

Seals—Of King John (S.) Of Henry III. (S.)—another of that King, p. 56. (S.)§

† King Richard I, after his return from his captivity in Austria, had a new Great Seal made, by which he confirmed all the charters, &c. he had previously granted; on this seal he first bore three lions passant guardant, for his arms, which from this time became the hereditary arms of his successors, Kings of England. From this age arms seem to have taken their rise and original in this kingdom, and by little and little to become hereditary; it being accounted most honourable to carry those arms, which had been displayed in the Holy Land, against the professed enemies of Christianity: but they were not fully established until the latter end of King Henry III.

The Arms assigned or attributed to the Kings of the Norman Dynasty, viz. Gules, two lions passant guardant, or, Sandford observes he could not find had ever been used by those Princes, either on monuments, coins, or seals, but that historians had assigned or fixed them upon the Norman Line to distinguish it from the succeeding Plantagenets, that bore gules, three lions passant guardant, or. According to the opinion of modern Genealogists, Henry II, who bore two lions for his arms, in the manner above mentioned, added, on his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the arms of that duchy, viz. gules, a lion, or, to his own, and so was the first King of England who bore three lions: but for this there is no better proof than for those assigned to the Norman Dynasty; for the arms of Henry II, upon his monument at Fontevraud in Normandy, are on a shield of a modern form, and on the same monument are escutcheons, with both impalements and quarterings, which were not used till a hundred years after his death.

‡ This is the first seal of the Royal Family, Sandford says, on which he had seen arms depicted; they are *two lions passant*. This seal is represented in Speed's Chronicle, but not correctly, for the lions in that are *passant guardant*, and the Earl's horse caparisoned, a thing not in use in the Royal Family till the time of King Edward I.

§ Henry III, on both these seals is represented wearing a crown on his helmet, being the first who adopted that addition. It was also worn in the same manner by Edward I, II, and III.

Seals—Of Ela, Countess of Salisbury—two of Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III—Of William Longespée, second Earl of Salisbury.—Of Ela Longespée, Countess of Warwick.—Of Richard de Warren, natural son of King John, p. 57.

Headpiece to Book the second—Portraits of Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III, with their Arms.

Monument in the Church of Fontevraud of King Henry II, his Queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Richard I, Isabel, Queen of King John, Joan, Queen of Sicily, youngest daughter of King Henry II, and her son, Earl Raymond, p. 64.

Monument of King John, with his Effigy, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, p. 85.

Monument of King Henry III, with his Effigy, in Westminster Abbey,† p. 92.

Seals—Of Richard, Earl of Cornwall—of the same when King of the Romans (S.)—two of Edmund of Almaine, Earl of Cornwall—of Margaret de Clare, Countess of Cornwall, p. 94.

Seals—Two of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract,‡ two of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster,—of the same as King of Sicily. (S.)—Of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 34 Edw. I, *(the second on the right side of the plate.)*—Of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 33 Edw. III, p. 102.

Monument of Aveline de Fortibus, Countess of Lan-

† This monument, with that of Queen Eleanor, and one for the children of this monarch, are engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. Vol. i. part 1. pl. 18, 20. 21, and 23, and the portraits of King Henry and Queen Eleanor, pl. 22 and 23.* The King's Monument is also engraved in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 33.

‡ On the largest of these two seals, upon the helmet of the Earl, stands a Wivern or Dragon, and from his crest his lambrequin or ancient mantling extends itself, which is the first crest and mantling observed as borne by the Royal Family.

caster, wife of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, in Westminster Abbey, p. 104, engraved by Hollar.†

Monument of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey, p. 106.‡

Monument of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, with his Effigy, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, p. 115.

Seals—Of King Edward I.‖ (S.)—Of the same when Prince of Wales—Of his Queen, Eleanor of Castile—Of Margaret of France, second wife of Edward I,†† p. 20.

Seals—Of Edward II, (S.)—Of the same when Prince of Wales—Of Elizabeth, Countess of Holland—Of Isabel of France, Queen of Edward II.—Of Thomas of Brotherton, 7 Edw. III. p. 121.

Seals—Of Edward III, An. Reg. 8—Of the same, 1339.‡‡ (S.)—Of the same when Prince of Wales, 1325. p. 122.

† Also engraved in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 9.

‡ Also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1, part 1. pl. 25 and 26, and in the second volume of Dart's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, p. 13.

§ Also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1. part 1. pl. 13. page 41.

‖ King Edward I, was the first son of a King of England that differenced his arms with a File, and the first King of England that bore his arms on the caparisons of his horse.

†† Queen Margaret was the first Queen of England that bore her arms *dimidiated* with her husband's in one escutcheon, that is, both escutcheons being parted by a perpendicular line, or, *per pale*, the dexter side of the husband's shield is joined to the sinister side of the wife's; which kind of bearing is more ancient, than the impaling of the entire coats of arms.

‡‡ Edward III, in the year 1339, having taken upon him the title of King of France, was the first of our Kings who quartered arms in his seal, bearing those of France and England, quarterly, and so careful have the Kings his successors been ever since in marshalling the arms of both kingdoms in the same shield, that when Charles VI, King of France changed the Semee of flowers de Lyz into three, our King

Seals—Of Margaret, Countess of Norfolk and Baroness Segrave—Of Edward III, p. 122.

Seals—Of Edward III, An. Reg. 15. (S.)—Of Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Richard II—Of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, (*the second on the left of the plate*)—Of Philippa, Queen of Edward III—Of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, &c. 22 Rich. II (*the first on the left of the plate*), p. 124.

Seals—Of Edward the Black Prince, 1370—another of this Prince, 1374—Of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester—another of this Duke, 14 Rich. II—Of Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, p. 125.

Headpiece to Book the Third, Portraits of K K. Edward I,

Henry V did the like, and so it continued till the Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, when the arms of France were relinquished. The first example of the quartering of arms is found in Spain, when the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon were united under Ferdinand III, and was afterwards imitated as above described by King Edward III. Eleanor of Castile, his Queen, introduced this mode of bearing arms, into England, in which she was followed by the King, as above mentioned.

King Edward III was also the first King that on his counter seal used a Crest, viz. *a lion passant guardant crowned, upon a Chapeau*, with which his figure on horseback is adorned, and which our succeeding monarchs, down to Edward VI, inclusive, continued in their Royal Seals. In the margin of this counterseal, near the point of the King's sword, is represented the hand of justice, being an ensign of royalty peculiar only to the Kings of France, for though they in common with other princes carry in their right hand a sceptre of gold, yet in the other they bear the hand of justice, being a short rod, and having on the top of it a left hand, wide open, made of ivory, on account of the elephant being the only quadruped observable for his devotion, love to his governors, and for his equity. The left hand it is said is preferred to the right for this purpose because not being employed in working so many wicked actions as the right, it became more proper than the other to represent the symbol of justice. This hand is also placed in the counter seals of his successors, Richard II, and Henry IV. Henry V omitted it in his seal, and conquering France, both placed that crown on the head and the French sceptre and hand of justice in the hands of his son, King Henry VI.

Edward II, Edward III, and Richard II, with their effigies, p. 127.

Monument of Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Edward I, in Westminster Abbey, with her Effigy, p. 131.†

Monument of King Edward I, in Westminster Abbey, p. 136, engraved by R. Gaywood.‡

† Also in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 30, as is that of Edward I, on the same plate.

‡ R. Gaywood was a native of England, and a disciple of Hollar, whose manner of engraving or rather etching he imitated, but fell greatly short of the merit of his master, for he had neither the taste nor judgment so conspicuous in the works of the latter. His outlines are hard and incorrect, and the etchings heavy and laboured. There are a great variety of Portraits by Gaywood, but his best print, Strutt thinks, is a couchant *Venus with a Spaniard playing upon an organ*, a middle sized plate, from Titian. The original picture was in the possession of Charles I, from whence it came to Lord Cholmondeley. He engraved a set of lions, small plates, from Rubens, and a book of birds, after Barlow. The other works of Gaywood are chiefly portraits, amongst which are, Mary, Queen of Scots, with a cross in her hand; W. Drummond, of Hawthornden, the Scottish historian, a small oval, with his arms. Edward Cocker, who seems to have been an engraver too,* Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke; Sir George Cook; William Fairfax, with six English verses; Holbein; James Hodder, writing master; William Leybourn; Marguerite Leman, Vandyck's mistress, with French verses; Countess of Portland; John Playford, of whom there are three different prints by Gaywood, Loggan, and Van Hove; Matthew Stevenson, an humble author, to which are placed these jingling rhimes,

* Cocker is deservedly reckoned among the improvers of the art of writing and arithmetic; and there are at least 14 or 15 of his copy books in print; for he kept writing and printing till the time of his death, which happened about 1677. He was the engraver of his own writing, some of which he did on silver plates, and there was never any writing master before or after him who published so much; indeed his being so general a publisher has been objected to him as a fault. Among his works may be enumerated *An Introduction to Writing*, *England's Penman*, *Penna volans*, *Magnum in Parvo*, *Mathematics in Parvo*, *Youth's Directions*, *Pen's Facility*, *London Writing Master*, *Lawyer's Writing Master*, *Country Schoolmaster*, *A Copy Book of fair Writing*, Lond. 1657, 8vo. *Urania, or the Scholar's Delight in Writing*, 4to. Cocker's *Morals, or the Muses Spring Garden*, a book of Sentences for writing, Lond. 1694, *Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetics*, which have been often printed.

Seal of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, surnamed the Red. p. 139.

Monument of King Edward II, in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, p. 152.

Monument of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, son of King Edward II, in Westminster Abbey, p. 154.†

Monument of Philippa, Queen of Edward III, in Westminster Abbey, p. 173.‡

Monument of King Edward III, in Westminster Abbey, p. 177, engraved by R. Gaywood.§

Monument of Edward, Prince of Wales, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, p. 188, engraved by Hollar.‖

> "The printer's profit, not my pride,
> Hath this idea signified;
> For he push'd out the merry play,
> And Mr. *Gaywood* made it *gay*."

Cuthbert Sydenham, 1654; Lady Eleanor Temple, with four quibbling verses, 1658; Vandyck; Charles II, King of Scots; Lipsius; Mahomet; M. de Balzac; Dr. Faustus; head of Christina (probably imaginary) for Fowler's troubles of Sweden and Poland. Walpole observes that Gaywood never wrote his christian name at length.

† The figure upon the Monument of John of Eltham is adorned with a diadem, composed of a circle of greater and less leaves or flowers, and is the most ancient portraiture of an Earl, in my observation, says Sandford, that has a coronet. For the effigies of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on his tomb in Old St. Paul's, had the head encompassed with a circle only, and that of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in St. Edmund's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, has only a circle, enriched and embellished with stones of several colours, but without either points, rays, or leaves.

‡ Also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1, part 2, pl. 48, and a Portrait of the Queen, pl. 49. Her monument is also in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 38.

§ This monument is also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1, part 2, pl. 54, and a Portrait of King Edward III, pl. 55. The monument is likewise in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 43.

‖ This monument is also engraved in Dart's History of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, p. 28.

Seals—Of Richard, Prince of Wales, [illegible] King Richard II. (S.) p. 190.†

Monument of King Richard II, and his first Queen, Anne of Bohemia, in Westminster Abbey, p. 203, engraved by R. Gaywood, 1665.‡

Monument of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III, in Westminster Abbey, p. 230, engraved by R. Gaywood.§

Monument of Eleanor de Bohun, his Duchess, in the same Abbey, p. 232, engraved by R. Gaywood.

Monument of Henry Bourchier, fifth Earl of Bath, in Tavistock Church, p. 241, engraved by Hollar.

Seals—The private one of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, &c. 49 Edw. III, (S.)—Of the same as King of Castile and Leon, 50 Edw. III—Great Seal of Henry IV, p. 244.

Seals—Great Seal of Henry V, (S.)—Of ditto when Prince of Wales—Of his Queen, Catherine, p. 245.

Seals—Of Edward of Lancaster, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI—Great Seal of Henry VI ‖ (S.)—Of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, Mother of Henry VII—Of Charles, Earl of Worcester—Of John, Duke of Bedford, 4 Hen. VI, p. 246.

Monument of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and

† John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1375, was the first subject who bore two coats quarterly. Richard II was the first of the English Kings who used supporters to his arms.

‡ This monument, with the portraits of Richard II and his Queen, are engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon, vol. 1, part 2, pl. 61, 62, 63, and 64. The monument is also in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 2, p. 43.

§ This monument is in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 2, p. 46, as is that of the following one of his Duchess in vol. 1, p. 134.

‖ Henry VI was the first of our Kings who wore an arched diadem, which has been ever since continued by his successors.

his first wife, Blanch, in Old St. Paul's, London, engraved by R. Gaywood, 1664, p. 255.†

Portraits, from painted glass in Ampthill Church, of Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Exeter (second daughter of John of Gaunt), and her second husband, Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, engraved by Hollar, p. 259.

Monument of Cardinal Beaufort, in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, p. 262.

Headpiece to Chapter 2, Book IV, containing the Portraits and Arms of KK. Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI.

Monument of King Henry IV, and his Queen, Joan, of Navarre, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury,‡ p. 275.

Chapel containing the monument of King Henry V, in Westminster Abbey, engraved by R. Gaywood, after F. Barlow, p. 289.§

Monument of King Henry V, p. 290.

Monument of Margaret,‖ third daughter of Thomas

† Also in Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 90.

‡ In Gough's Sepulchral Monuments there is a fine representation of this monument, with the figures of Henry and his Queen; the ceiling of the canopy, and the ornaments on the dress of the two sovereigns, with their portraits, forming plates 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of the second volume of that work.—It is also engraved in Dart's History of the Cath. Church of Canterbury, p. 84.

§ In Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 2. part 2. p. 63—70, this chapel and monument are amply described, and the whole is engraved on plates 25, 26, 26*, 26**, with the helmet, shield and saddle of the magnanimous monarch, together with his bust, and a representation of his coronation. The chapel and monument are also engraved in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey; vol. 2, p. 38.

‖ Mr. Gough (Brit. Topogr. 1, p. xxxv,) says, that this monument in St. Michael's Chapel, Canterbury, the work of the 15th century, is one of the most beautiful which he recollects; and the next, for elegance of workmanship and beauty of the figures is that of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and his wife Margaret, at Winborn, of which the

Holland, Earl of Kent, and her two husbands Thomas Duke of Clarence, 3d son of Henry IV, and John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, engraved by Hollar, p. 320.†

Tablet in the Cathedral Church of Rouen in Normandy, in memory of John, Duke of Bedford.

Monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the Abbey of St. Albans, p. 318.‡

Monument of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Margaret Beauchamp, his wife, in Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, p. 328.

Monument of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, p. 330.§

Portrait of Eleanor Beaufort, Duchess of Somerset, in painted glass, in the east window of our Lady's Chapel in the Collegiate Church of Warwick, p. 332.

Portrait of Anne Nevil, Countess of Stafford, in painted glass, in the north window of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, p. 332.

Monument of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Elizabeth Herbert, his first wife, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, engraved by Hollar, 1666, p. 339.

plate in Sandford is a most wretched draught. Mr. Gough, in condemning all the representations in Sandford as unfaithful, has induced the Editor of the Librarian to refer to other figures where he could find them engraved, and he has accordingly, in the notes at the bottom of the page, made numerous references to the *Sepulchral Monuments*, to Dart's *Hist. of Westminster Abbey*, to the same author's *Hist. of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury*, &c.

† See this monument also in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 2, part 2, p. 127, pl. 41 and 42, and in Dart's Hist. of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, p. 67.

‡ Also in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 2, part 2, pl. 50, 51, and 52. (51,) Ibid. pl. 45 and 46.

§ This is engraved in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 1, p. 149.

Monument of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Elizabeth, his wife, in Chepstow Church, p. 348.

Monument of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, presented by the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, drawn by B. Lens, p. 367.

Tablet of white marble in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, p. 370.

Seals—Of Edward, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, Rutland, &c.—Of Richard, Duke of York, Earl of March, &c. 19 Henry VI—Of the same, 1442—Of Cecily (Nevil) Duchess of York—Of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV, p. 374.

Seals—Of Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, &c.—Of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, &c.—Great Seal of King Edward IV,† An. Reg. 22, p. 371.

Seals—Of Edward IV, when Earl of March—Of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV,—Great Seal of Richard III. (S.)—Of Margaret of Clarence, Countess of Salisbury, 28 Henry VIII—Of Catherine, Countess of Devon, p. 372.

Monument of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, in Langley Church, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 377.

Monument of Philippa (Mohun) Duchess of York, in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, Westminster Abbey, p. 382, *l. p.*‡

Insignia of Cecily, Duchess of York, p. 388, *l. p.*

Monument of Anne, of York, Duchess of Exeter, and Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt. her husband, p. 396, *l. p.*

Headpiece to Chapter V, containing the Portraits and

† The seal of Edward IV, in Speed, is different from this. The seal of Edward V, given in Speed, is the same with that given by Sandford for Edward IV.

‡ In Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 1, p. 146.

Coxe, in his Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, p. 362, says, that this monument is accurately engraved in Sandford.

Arms of K. Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III, p. 403, *l. p.*

Monument of K. Edward IV, in Windsor Chapel, p. 412.

* Monument of John, Lord Lumley, in Cheam Church, Surrey, presented by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd, p. 423, *l. p.*

Urn erected by K. Charles II, to the memory of K. Edward V, and his Brother, p. 428, *l. p.*†

* Monument of Mr. Serjeant Rawlinson, in the Church of St. Mary, Cartmel, *l. p.* presented by Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. engraved by J. Nutting ‡ after J. Hardy, p. 458.

Seal of Henry VII, p. 456, (S.)—Of Henry VIII §—

† Also in Dart's Westminster, vol. 1, p. 168.

‡ Nutting was a native of England, and resided in London, where it is probable he commenced engraver about the time of the Restoration, as not long after he engraved a plate of Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, from a picture of Walker, and the [illegible] Reign [illegible]; though Strutt, judging from his works, thinks otherwise. He worked principally for the Booksellers, and the greater part of what he did consists of portraits, some of which, from their scarcity, have acquired a value which they do not otherwise deserve. He engraved a head of Matthew Mead, father of the celebrated Dr. Mead, which is the best thing, Walpole says, he ever saw of his; Sir John Cheke from an old painting; James Bonpel; Mr. Locke; George Parker, the Almanack maker; three of the family of Rawlinson, the last dated 1709; J. J. Schenchzerus, from Melchior Fusslinus; William Elder, the engraver, from a drawing by the elder Faithorne; the frontispiece to Greenhill's Art of Embalming, and a head of that author, from a picture by Murray.

§ Henry VIII was the first King of England that in his seal added to his shield the Garter and the Crown, in imitation of which the Knights of the Garter, in the latter end of his reign, caused their escutcheons on their stalls at Windsor, to be encompassed with the Garter, and those who were Dukes, Marquisses or Earls, had their coronets placed on their shields, which has been so practised ever since.

All the Kings of England, from Edward I, had the ensigns of their kingdoms represented on the caparisons of their horses, in their counter seals, but Henry VIII discontinued that mode, and in place thereof, caused his caparisons to be embroidered in the upper par

p. 457—Of Edward VI, p. 458—Of Philip and Mary, p. 459—Of Elizabeth, p. 460.†

Head-piece to Chapter I, Book VI, containing the portraits and arms of K. Henry VII, Henry VIII,‡ and Edward VI, p. 463, *l. p.*

Chapel of King Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey, engraved by Hollar, 1665, ætat. 58, p. 472.

Monument of King Henry VII, and his Queen, in his Chapel in Westminster Abbey, p. 473.§

Monument of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Henry VII, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, p. 476, *l. p.*

Chapel in the same Cathedral, in honour of the memory of that prince, p. 477.

Monument of K. Edward VI, in St. Peter's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, p. 497, *l. p.*

Head-piece to Chapter 4, containing the portraits and arms of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, p. 499, *l. p.*

Monument of Queen Elizabeth,‖ in King Henry VIIth's Chapel, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 519, *l. p.*

Monument of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, p. 526, *l. p.*

with small flowers de Lys, placed in network, on the lower part, with large roses and branches embossed, the edge being garnished with a deep fringe. Underneath the horse is a *Greyhound currant*, with a collar about his neck, which this King used, to show his descent by his mother, Elizabeth, from the Royal House of York. The like Greyhounds were also used in the Seals of Edward VI, James I, and Charles I and II.

† Queen Elizabeth was the first sovereign who used in the Great Seal a crowned Harp, as an ensign for the Kingdom of Ireland.

‡ The counter seal of Henry VIII, in Speed, differs from this in Sandford.

§ This monument, with the Sacellum, or Chapel of brass surrounding it, is engraved in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 1, p. 156.

‖ In Dart's Westminster, vol. 1, p. 171—(33) Ibid. p. 149—(34) Ibid. p. 152.

Monument of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, p. 533, *l. p.*

Great Seal of King James I, p. 546.†

Great Seal of Charles I,‡ 1637, p. 547.—Of the same King, 1640, p. 548.

Great Seal of Charles II, 1653, p. 548, *a*.—*Of the same King, after the Restoration, presented by the Earl of Nottingham, p. 548, *b*.

* Great Seal of James II, presented by Lord Guilford, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 548, *c*.

* Great Seal of King William III, and Queen Mary, presented by Lord Somers, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 548, *d*.

* Great Seal of William III, presented by Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper, p. 548, *e*.

* Great Seal of Queen Anne, before the Union of Scotland with England, presented by the Earl of Marchmont, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 548, *f*.

Headpiece to Chapter 1, Book VII, containing the portraits and arms of K K. James I, Charles I, and Charles II, p. 551, *l. p.*

* Mausoleum of King James I, at his Funeral in Westminster Abbey; presented by the Princess Sophia of Brunswick, p. 561, *l. p.* engraved by Jos. Nutting, after B. Lens.

Hearse set up at the Funeral of Henry, Prince of Wales, in Westminster Abbey, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 563, *l. p.*

† King James I, was the first of our monarchs who quartered the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in one shield.

‡ King Charles I, was the first King that on his seal wrote *Magnæ Britanniæ*, and the position of his horse is contrary to those of his royal predecessors from William I, King Charles riding towards the right, and all others to the left. The former position was re assumed by Charles II.

Chapel, erected at the Funeral of Prince Henry, p. 570, *l. p.*

Monuments of two Daughters of King James I, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 576, *l. p.*†

* Mausoleum erected at the Funeral Obsequies of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in the Church of St. Dennis, Paris, presented by the Earl of Godolphin, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 596, *l. p.*

* Headpiece to Chapter 4, containing the portraits and arms of KK. James II, and William III, and QQ. Mary and Anne, p. 655, *l. p.*

* Mausoleum erected in Westminster Abbey at the Funeral of Queen Mary, presented by Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, engraved by J. Sturt,‡ after B. Lens, p. 721, *l. p.*

‡ Also in Dart's Westminster, vol. 1, p. 168, but different views of them.

† John Sturt was born in the year 1658, and at the age of seventeen became the pupil of Robert White. His prints are very numerous, and while they show him to have been a very industrious man, do not discover him to have possessed any extraordinary genius. He was exceedingly admired by Ralph Thoresby the antiquary, who in his museum had the Lord's Prayer engraved by Sturt, in the compass of a silver penny, the Ten Commandments, &c. in the size of a medal, and the Gospel of St. Matthew engraved in octavo. Indeed his chief excellence lay in the engraving of letters, and the minuteness with which it was executed. Sturt's capital work was his Common Prayer Book, published by subscription in 1717, all very neatly engraven on silver plates, in two columns, with borders round each plate, small histories at top, and initial letters. It is a large octavo, and contains 166 plates, besides 22 in the beginning, which consist of the Dedication, Table, Preface, Calendar, Names of Subscribers, &c. Prefixed is a bust of King George the First, and facing it those of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the King's bust are engraven the Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments, Prayers for the Royal Family, and the 21st Psalm, but the writing is so small, as scarcely to be legible without the aid of a magnifying glass. He also engraved a Companion to the Altar, on plates of the same size, and a set of 55 historical cuts for the Common Prayer Book, in small octavo. He copied faithfully, as may be seen by the Eng-

* Medals of the Electoral Family of Brunswick, presented by the Electoral Prince, afterwards King George I, p. 870, *l. p.*

Genealogical Tables.

Genealogical Table of the Norman Dynasty, and the Natural Issue of King Henry I, on the back of Plate B.

Of the Plantagenets from Henry II, to Edward I, p. 88.

Of the Plantagenets from Edward I, to Henry IV, p. 126.

Of the House of Lancaster, from Henry IV, to Edward IV, p. 248.

Genealogical Table of the Family of Beaufort and Somerset, p. 321.

Of the House of York, from Edward IV, to Henry VII, p. 374.

Of the House of Tudor, from Henry VII, to James I, p. 462.

Of the House of Stuart, from James I, to Queen Anne, pp. 547—550.

Genealogy of the House of Hanover, pp. 868, 869.

[*This Analysis has been made from a Copy in the Library of the London Institution, which had belonged, in 1707, the year of its Publication, to Lord Shelburne.*]

lish translation of Pozzo's Perspective, published by James in folio. Notwithstanding all Stuart's industry, he was in very low circumstances towards the latter part of his life; and though he was offered a place in the Charter House, he did not accept of it. He had received nearly 500*l.* of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, to engrave the plates for his "Diplomata et Numismata," but he did not live to complete them. He died in the year 1730, aged 72. His portrait is in Walpole, vol. 4. Pinks 83.

† There is an Abridgment of this Book, under the following Title: "The History of the Royal Family, or a succinct Account of the Marriages and Issue of all the Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest. Treating distinctly of their Children, with a view of their

The History of King John, King Henry III, and the most illustrious King Edward I, wherein the Ancient Sovereign Dominion of the Kings of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, over all Persons in all Causes, is asserted and vindicated, against all Incroachments and Innovations whatever. The mistakes in some printed Statutes, Canonists, Law Books, Histories, and other matters of moment are rectified and rescued from Oblivion. Collected out of the Ancient Records in the Tower of London, and now published for the better Advancement of Learning, Maintenance of the King's Supremacy, the Subjects' Liberties, and the Laws of the Realm. By WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. a late Bencher and Reader of Lincoln's Inne, and Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. And finished a little before his Death. London, printed by T. Radcliffe, &c. Fol. 1670.

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

The Dedication, by the author himself, to the Earl of Anglesey, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Edward Atkins, Sir Wadham Windham, Sir Richard

Births, Characters, Lives, and Actions, Titles, Offices, Deaths, and Places of Burial: shewing as well the Descent of several Foreign Princes and Potentates now reigning, as of many noble and eminent Families in England still flourishing that are maternally descended from or otherwise collaterally sprung from the Blood Royal of this Kingdom, brought down to this time. *London*, 1715, 8vo. pp. 274, besides Dedication and Index.

This volume is dedicated to John, Duke of Montagu, and the compiler in a short Preface, "confesses to have borrowed the foundation of his work from Sandford's Genealogical History; but the method thereof being somewhat superfluous, and rather a History itself than a help to it, not to clog the passage of a Genealogical series, he has omitted all chronological facts, except those merely necessary, and given every branch distinctly as it falls—and has taken no little pains to collect down many branches to this time, no where extant before."

Rainsford, Sir Robert Atkins, and the rest of the worshipful Readers of Lincoln's Inn, is dated from his study in Lincoln's Inn, July 28, 1668.

In which he calls this third Tome by the same title with the former; and prefixes what concerns the reigns of King John and King Henry III, but by way of Appendix to his second Tome. But the principal or chief subject matter of this volume comprises the reign of glorious King Edward I. The whole consists chiefly, of such records, writs, prohibitions, bulls, patents, epistles, procurations, and negociations during their reigns, not formerly published as are proper for the respective cognizance of the said Patrons, and may assist them in the discharge of their honourable places, and trusts of judicature, to which they are most of them advanced through his Majesty's favour, for their defence of his supreme ecclesiastical authority. After this he apologizes to them for his delay of this volume, and some seeming redundancies. Then gives them an account what rolls he had read in the Pipe Office, and other treasuries of records in the Exchequer; particularly the great rolls in the Pipe Office, from the 29th to the 34th of King Henry II, inclusive, soon after the murder of that arch rebel as well as Archbishop, Thomas Beckett, and discovering several fines, imposed by the Judges, on sundry persons, estreated into the Exchequer, being the ancientest records of this kind, and not before taken notice of, he here presents them in his Dedication, &c.

Next follows, as in his former volumes, his address to the ingenious readers, especially professors and students of the common law and English antiquities, in near twelve sheets, dated from his chamber in the Tower, August 16, 1668. And this is followed by a table of the chapters and their contents in this third tome: which is again succeeded by a short prologue; wherein having shewn the causes of

his omitting in his Second Tome, and Appendix, sundry pertinent records, during the reigns of King John and King Henry III, he here presents them in a distinct chapter, before he proceeds to the reign of King Edward I, with brief observations on, and from some of them, therefore begins with.

Book V, Chap. I, which contains sundry records, bulls, writs, prohibitions, attachments for suits in courts christian, not formerly printed; and some historical passages during the reigns of King John and Henry III, relating to their ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England and Ireland; their transactions with popes, their legates, nuncios, delegates, prelates; with their attempts against regal rights, prerogatives, liberties, properties; and the oppositions of these kings, their nobles, parliaments, councils, and judges against them, beginning thus:—Tome 2, page 227, line 3, after *Christiana*, insert—King John was no sooner possessed of the realm of England, &c.

This additional part of King John ends at page 37, and there commences the like additions of King Henry III, which begin thus—Tome 2, page 370, line 43, after *videbant*, insert—Upon the untimely death of King John by poison, Anno 1216, &c. which ends folio 133. b. On the next page begins

Chapter II, containing several records and historical passages, evidencing the ecclesiastical supremacy of our renowned King Edward I, in, and over all persons, causes spiritual, as well as temporal, in England, Ireland, and other his dominions. His oppositions against the papal prelatical usurpations on the rights of his crown, laws, subjects' liberties, &c. The chief transactions, bulls, letters, between him and the pope's court of Rome, from the beginning of the first to the end of the tenth year of his reign; with some other particulars to the end of page 207. The next page begins

Chapter III, comprising several evidences out of the records and histories of King Edward I, his sovereign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, &c. in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and his other dominions, with the popes' and bishops' various encroachments thereon, and the oppositions made by himself, parliaments, councils, judges, &c. with the negociations between him and the popes, cardinals, court of Rome, and the successions of bishops in England, Ireland, and the popes in Rome, from the beginning of the eleventh to the end of the twentieth year of his reign to page 546. The next page begins with

Chapter IV, containing King Edward the First's claim and exercise of sovereign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, over all persons and causes, within England, &c. His oppositions, prohibitions, edicts against the popes, bishops, and other clergymen's usurpations thereon; especially Pope Boniface the Eighth, his constitutions prohibiting all clergymen, under pain of excommunication, to grant or pay taxes or subsidies to any king, and for kings to demand or receive them without the pope's precedent licence: and his bulls concerning his sovereign dominion, title to the realm of Scotland, and other kingdoms. The negociations between King Edward, the popes, and the court of Rome; with the successions of popes, English and Irish bishops, and other church and state affairs, faithfully collected out of the records and histories, from the beginning of the twenty-first to the end of the thirtieth year of his reign, ending page 979. The next page begins

Chapter V, containing the imprisonment and death of Pope Boniface the Eighth. The letters, bulls, negociations between King Edward I, and that pope's successors, with their succession in the see of Rome. This king's acts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches, prelates, clergy of England, &c. His prohibitions, statutes, edicts against papal provisions, exactions, and prelatical

usurpations upon the rights of the crown and temporal state. The succession of archbishops, bishops, abbots, and other prelates in England, &c. with other particulars relating to their public affairs, from the beginning of the thirty-first year of king Edward I, till his death in the thirty-fifth year of his reign. Collected out of the records of those years and from historians, ending page 1203. Then follows, page 1204, a Supplemental Appendix to the reign of King Edward I, in which is recited such writs of prohibition, epistles, bulls, and other records, as the author discovered too late to be inserted in their proper places in this *Historical Vindication*, which are here ranged in an historical order, and each referred to its proper place in the said last reign, according as their dates, or other circumstances directed him, together with the pages and lines where they most properly may be inserted in the next edition. With this Supplement the whole work finishes at page 1207. Then comes an Advertisement to the Reader, informing us of fourteen several tables to be made to this third tome, in an alphabetical and chronological method, after the manner of the preceding volumes, but we are referred to such tables in this last volume only at the end of its table of contents. But such tables or indexes were omitted, at least in a very few sets of these scarce and elaborate books, whence this short view of them was extracted.

This last volume of Mr. Prynne's *Records* was designed by him to have borne the same title with the two former, as may appear by the book itself: but the author dying just before it was published, those who were concerned in the edition, called it *The History of King John*, &c. in hopes that appearing, under that more general title, in the shape and disguise of an entire work, it would go off the more readily, as Bishop Nicolson has suggested, but with what propriety or regard to the subject, is left for

others to consider. It is certain that neither of the three volumes have been so sufficiently used by, or even known to succeeding writers of, or upon our English history, as such copious materials, so carefully collected, deserve. One reason, no doubt, is, the scarcity of the two former volumes; (a complete set, Oldys says, 1737, having been sold for 30l.) another reason for their having lain so much in obscurity, might be, some public punishment the author once underwent, for writing another book, but in the former reign, and long before he was Keeper of the Records, for which he yet had a handsome recompense assigned him by the parliament; however, it might leave some dis aste to his name upon the minds of many. The last cause of their neglect may be, that artful disregard which has been insinuated of these collections, to abate the curiosity of the laity, and dissuade their looking into them. The right reverend author last quoted, speaking of those two tomes which perished in the fire of London, adds, "And no man has hitherto thought it worth his expence and while to give us a new edition from any of the few that escaped: his third has enough, in all conscience, to satisfy any reasonable reader, and supersede his enquiry into the state of the case, in either former or following ages." Engl. Hist. Libr. p. 165.

An Account of the Records in the Tower of London. By the late THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Records preserved in the Tower, deposited in Wakefield Tower, and in the White Tower, commonly called Cæsar's Chapel, are of various kinds, a brief account of which is as follows.

IN THE WAKEFIELD TOWER.

THE PARLIAMENT ROLLS.—The Rolls of Parliament preserved in the Tower, begin in the 5th year of the reign of Edward the Second, 1311, and end with the reign of Edward the Fourth, 1483.*

PETITIONS IN PARLIAMENT.—The Bundles of Petitions in Parliament begin with the reign of Edward I, which are without dates, and end with the 17th of Edward IV, A. D. 1477.

The Rolls, and such of the Petitions in bundles, which are not entered on the Rolls of Parliament, and Placita, together with such other parliamentary transactions as could be discovered on the Patent, Claus, and other Rolls, as well in the Tower as in the other repositories, have been lately printed and perpetuated to posterity by authority of Parliament; a work that will reflect honour on the present reign.

THE STATUTE ROLLS.—These Rolls begin with the Statute of Gloucester, passed in the 6th year of the reign of Edward I, A. D. 1277, and end in the 8th of Edward IV, 1468. They are digested in chronological order, so that immediate recourse may be had to any of them. Some acts and ordinances on these Rolls are not to be found in the printed Statutes; others are printed, which are not entered on the original Rolls.

WRITS OF SUMMONS AND RETURNS TO PARLIAMENT.—From the 16th year of the reign of Edward I, A. D. 1288, to the 17th Edward IV, A. D. 1477—To the 8th of Henry IV, they are only schedules annexed to the writs, with the names of the Members returned in every county, city, and borough, with their manucaptors; after that time, they are by way of indenture between the

* The Parliament Rolls from 1483 are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

sheriffs of the county and the bailiffs or burgesses of each place. These being single instruments, they are to be distinguished from those on the backs of the Clavis Rolls. They have been lately arranged and regulated in chronological order, so that immediate access may be had to any particular writ or return. The different kinds of parliamentary writs are particularly explained by Mr. Prynne, in his "Register, Kalendar, and Survey of Parliamentary Writs. *London*, 1659," quarto. See an Abridgment of the Rolls of Parliament, and of the Writs of Summons, improperly called "An Abridgment of the Records in the Tower of London," published by Mr. Prynne, *London*, 1679, folio, and Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, *London*, 1685, folio.

THE CHARTÆ ANTIQUÆ.—These are the most ancient Records deposited in the Tower: they are inrolments of grants and charters from William I, to the reign of Henry III. A Calendar of them, with an Index "Locorum," was printed in 1772, in a work intituled, "Calendars to Ancient Charters, &c." quarto, to which Mr. Astle caused an Index "Virorum" to be made for the use of the office.

THE PATENT ROLLS.—These rolls, which begin in the third year of the reign of King John, A. D. 1201, and end with the reign of Edward IV, 1483,* contain grants of offices, lands, and restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastical persons;—confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate, as well ecclesiastical as civil;—grants in fee farm;—special liveries;—grants of offices, special and general;—patents of creation of peers;—licenses of all kinds which pass the Great Seals.

On the backs of these Rolls are commissions to justices of the peace, of sewers, and all commissions which pass the Great Seal. In the year 1775, Mr. Astle procured

* The Patent Rolls from King Edward V, to the 27th year of his present Majesty, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

complete calendars to these Rolls, for the use of the Record Office, to which Indexes "Virorum et Locorum" have been since made.

THE CLOSE ROLLS.—On the Close or Claus Rolls, are entered a great variety of important documents, which relate to the prerogative of the Crown, the privileges of the Peers and Commons, the different branches of judicature, civil, ecclesiastical, naval and military—the measures used for manning and fitting out our fleets and armies—for the raising of subsidies and imposts—for suppressing of riots and tumults, and for the preservation of the peace of the kingdom; with a great variety of writs and mandates for regulating every branch of the affairs of the Royal Household; for the coin of the kingdom, &c.—On the backs of these Rolls are writs of summons to parliament, and for the expenses of knights, citizens, and burgesses—proclamations—inrolments of deeds between party and party—liveries and seisins of lands, with a great variety of other instruments too numerous to be inserted.

These Rolls begin in the sixth year of the reign of King John, 1204, and end with that of Edward IV, in 1483.* The value of these important Records has not been generally known, for the want of repertories to them, but since Mr. Astle's appointment, in 1775, calendars have been made, procured, or completed, which consist of eight volumes in folio, with alphabetical Indexes, "Virorum, Locorum, et Rerum."

THE CHARTER ROLLS.—These Rolls begin with the first of King John, 1199, and end with the reign of Edward IV, 1483. They contain royal grants of privileges to cities, towns, bodies corporate, and private trading companies belonging to those cities and towns; grants of

* The Close Rolls, beginning with Edward V, and continued down to the 24th year of his present Majesty, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

markets, fairs, and free warrens, grants of creation of Nobility, from the 11th year of the reign of Edward II, to the end of the reign of Edward IV,* grants of privileges to religious houses, &c.

THE GASCON ROLLS.—The Gascon Rolls begin in the 26th year of the reign of Henry III, 1242, and end with the 39th year of Henry VI, 1460.

THE NORMAN ROLLS.—These Rolls begin in the 2d year of King John, 1200, and end with the reign of Henry V, 1422.

THE FRENCH ROLLS.—These Rolls begin with the 16th year of the reign of Henry III, 1232, and end with that of Edward IV, 1483. These are Records of the English Chancery relating to the affairs of the three last mentioned provinces, whilst they were under the dominion of the Kings of England, calendars to which were printed by Mr. Carte, in 1743, in two volumes, folio, with Indexes of the names of persons and places.

THE SCOTCH ROLLS.—These begin in the 19th year of the reign of Edward I, 1291, and end in the 22d of Edward IV, 1482. They relate to transactions between England and Scotland, during the above period, as appears by the calendar to them, printed in 1772.

THE WELSH ROLLS.—These begin in the 4th year of Edward I, and in the 23d of the same King. Calendars of these Rolls are also printed in the same volume with the Scotch Rolls.

PAPAL BULLS and LETTERS.—These begin in the reign of King John, in the pontificate of Innocent III, and end in that of Martin V, who was contemporary with Henry VI, of England. Calendars of these are also printed in the abovementioned volume.

* The Charter Rolls from the 1st year of Richard III, to the 8th of Henry VIII, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel, and the subsequent Charters have been inrolled upon the Patent Rolls.—S.

ROMAN ROLLS.—Begin in the 34th of Edward I, 1305, and end with the reign of Edward IV, 1483. They contain the transactions with that See. Calendars have not been made to these Rolls.

THE LIBERATE ROLLS.—These are Rolls of Precepts, directing the payment of sums of money, or to a sheriff to deliver possession of lands or goods which had been extended. They begin in the 2d year of the reign of King John, 1200, and end with that of Edward IV, 1483. These Rolls are chronologically arranged, and are referred to in the General Calendar of the Records in the Tower.

THE FINE ROLLS.—These Rolls begin in the 6th year of the reign of King John, 1204, and end with that of Edward IV, 1483.* On them are entered the accounts of fines paid to the King for licenses to alienate lands; fines "pro exoneratione Militum," "pro Licencia concordandi," and occasionally liveries of lands, &c. They are arranged in chronological order, and are pointed out in the General Calendar.

RE-DISSEISIN ROLLS.—The Rolls of Re-dissesin, contain writs to, and proceedings of sheriffs for restoring those to the possession of lands and tenements of which they had been unlawfully dispossessed. These Rolls are digested in chronological order, and are also pointed out in the General Calendar.

The HUNDRED ROLLS—The inquisitions entered on these Rolls were taken by commissioners appointed for each county by King Edward I, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated at the Tower of London, October 11, in the 2d year of his reign, 1274. The commissioners were instructed to summon juries, to inquire into the King's

* The Fine Rolls, from the short reign of King Edward V, to the 17th of King Charles I, in which year they end, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

Rights, Royalties and Prerogatives, and into Frauds and Abuses, very full and ample instructions being given them by the said commission for their conduct. These Rolls contain only surveys in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Oxford, but they are not complete for any one of those counties, which is much to be lamented, they being the most ample and correct surveys extant.*

They show the Royalties and Prerogatives of the Crown, the names of the Tenants in Capite, and of every rank of men holding under them; as Freemen, Sookmen, Villani, or Copyholders, who were of different ranks, some holding by certain rents and services, who were denominated privileged villans; others holding at the will of their lords, by base and servile services, cottagers, &c.—Every parcel of Land in each district is mentioned, and by what rent or service it was held.—Sometimes a large paramount manor or township, consisting of several inferior manors, hamlets, &c. consists of two or three Rolls, but more frequently several returns for distinct townships are entered on the same Roll.

'Some of the returns are more ample than others, but all are interesting.—Many of the Sheriffs, Escheators, Bai-

* The number of these rolls is as follows, viz., For the County of Cambridge, 17: for that of Huntingdon, 5; for Lincolnshire, 29: for Oxfordshire, 16; making a total of 67.

The returns for Cambridgeshire are 134; for Huntingdonshire, 125; for Lincolnshire, 153; and for Oxfordshire, 414, making a total of returns of 826.

Many of these surveys are without date, but there are not any before the third, nor after the eighth year of the reign of Edward I.

Mr. Astle has given a copy of the commission for taking them, 2 Edward I; the articles of inquiry to be made by the commissioners; a transcript of the return made for the City of Lincoln, with its members; and an extract of the Roll for the Hundred of Norman Cross, in the county of Huntingdon.

liffs, and other officers, were accused of bribery, extortions, frauds, and other kinds of oppression; and it appears from history that many changes were made in the Sheriffs of counties, and other officers were removed in consequence of these inquiries.

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, called also ESCHEATS.—These records are preserved in bundles, chronologically arranged, and were taken by virtue of writs directed to the Escheators of each county or district to summon a jury on oath, who were to inquire what lands any person died seized of, and by what rents or services the same were held, and who was the next heir, and of what age the heir was, that the King might be informed of his right of escheat or wardship. They also show whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien; in either of which cases they were seized into the King's hands; they likewise show the quantity, quality, and value of the lands of which each tenant died seized, &c.; and they are the best evidences of the descents of families, and of property. These Inquisitions begin with the first year of Henry III, 1216, and end with the third year of Richard III, 1485.

There are 14 volumes of Calendars or Repertories to the bundles of Escheats, classed in counties, which contain the names of the estates, and of their possessors in each county, chronologically arranged, to which great additions have been made.

There are also eight other volumes of General Repertories to the bundles of Escheats, chronologically arranged from the year 1216 to 1485. There is likewise a general Index of surnames to all these calendars, called the Cognomina Book, which has been greatly enlarged and improved.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER, 1808.

Amphlett—Ned Bentley. By Mr. Amphlett, 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

Angler's (The) Manual, or concise Lessons of Experience in the Recreation of Angling. 7s. 6d.

Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the Year 1806, 8vo. 15s.

Army—On the Causes of our late Military and Political Disasters, with some Hints for preventing their Recurrence. 2s.

Arndt's Spirit of the Times, translated from the German. Being the Work, for publishing which, the unfortunate Palm of Erlangen was sacrificed by Bonaparte. 4s.

Barrett—An Essay on the earlier part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. 5s.

Beck—Poetic Amusement, consisting of a Sample of Sonnets, Epistolary Poems, Moral Tales, and Miscellaneous Pieces. By the Rev. Tho. Beck. 4s. 6d.

Beloe—Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. vol. III. By the Rev. W. Beloe. 8vo. 9s.

Belsham—A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, A. M. preached at the Chapel in Essex Street, Strand, Nov. 13, 1808. By Thomas Belsham. 2s.

Blake—Sketch of the Life and Character of Don Joaquin Blake, with some interesting Particulars of the Spanish Army. 1s. 6d.

Bourgoing—Modern State of Spain. By J. F. Bourgoing. 4 vol. 8vo. 3l. 3s.

Brown—The whole of the Proceedings in the Cause of the Attorney General against Brown, Parry, and others of the Golden Lane Brewery, in November, 1807. By W. R. H. Brown. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Browne—England and Spain, or Valour and Patriotism; a Poem. By Felicia D. Browne. 4to. 5s.

Browne—Plain and useful Selections from the Books of the Old and New Testament, according to the most approved modern Translations, with Notes. By Theophilus Browne, A. M. royal 8vo. 15s. fine paper, 20s.—The New Testament alone, 5s.

Burns—Reliques of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of original Letters, Poems, and Critical Observations on Scottish Songs. Collected and published by R. H. Cromek. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Christian (The) Code, or a regular Digest of Christ's Dispensation. By an old Graduate of Cambridge. 4to. 21s.

Cobbet—An Exposition of Mr. Cobbet. 6d.

Cooke—A New Picture of the Isle of Wight. With 36 Plates. By W. Cooke. 8vo. 18s.

Cottin—Theodore and Blanche. Translated from the French of Madame Cottin. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Crawford—The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Crawford, A. M. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Davis—An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Treatment of Carditis, or Inflammation. By J. F. Davis. M. D. 12mo. 7s.

Defence (The) of the Out-Posts. Translated from the French. 1s.

Detailed Substance of the late Overtures and Discussions between England, France, and Russia. 2s. 6d.

Evans—The Conversion of God's ancient People the Jews: an Address delivered at Worship Street, Oct. 2, 1808, upon the Baptism, by immersion, of Mr. Isaac Littleter, one of the Israelitish Nation. By John Evans, A. M. 1s.

Fine Arts—Review of the Fine Arts, vol. I. 10s. 6d.

Fisher (The) Boy, a Poem, comprising his several Avocations during the Four Seasons of the Year. Small 8vo. 4s.

Fortune—National Life Annuities, 1808, containing all the Tables, and every other information contained in the Act of Parliament for granting the same. By E. F. T. Fortune. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Fox—A Review of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox's History of King James II. By an Officer of Rank. 1s.

Frend—Evening Amusements for the Year 1809. By Wm. Frend, Esq. 12mo. 3s.

Fernandez—The Economy of the Human Mind. By Eleanor Fernandez. 12mo. 4s.

Graves—The History and Antiquities of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County of York. By the Rev. John Graves. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Gray—The Ploughwright's Assistant, being a new practical Treatise on the Plough, and on various other important Implements of Agriculture. By Andrew Gray. Royal 8vo. 10s.

Haldane—Official Letters written by Lieut. Col. Henry Haldane, of the Royal Inv. Engineers, to the Masters General of his Majesty's Ordnance since the Year 1802, 2s.

Hay—The Rural Enthusiast, and other Poems. By Mrs. H. Hay. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Hogan—A full and impartial Examination of Major Hogan's Appeal to the Public, and Farewell Address to the British Army. 2s.

Hurd and Warburton—Letters from the late William Warburton, D. D. Bishop of Gloucester, to the late Richard Hurd, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, from the Year 1749 to 1776, left for publication by the late Bishop Hurd. With two Portraits. 4to. 27s.

Jameson—Elements of Geognosy, being vol. III, and part II, of the System of Mineralogy. By Robert Jameson, F. R. S. E. &c. 8vo. 10s.

Jews—An Essay on the Commercial Habits of the Jews. 3s.

Jones—A Defence of the Convention concluded in Portugal, on the 30th of August, 1808. By E. Jones, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Kentish—The Object and Conclusion of the Christian Minister's mortal Life, a Sermon preached at Birmingham, Sept. 25, 1808, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. John Edwards. By John Kentish. 1s. 6d.

Ladies' (The) Poetical Petition for a Winter Assembly at Newport in the Isle of Wight. 2s. 6d.

Leicester's (Mrs.) School; or the History of several Young Ladies. 12mo 3s. 6d.

Lessons (The) of the Church of England, taken from the Old Testament, as appointed to be read in the Morning Service on the Sundays and most important Holidays throughout the year. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Letter to a Nobleman, concerning the Farmer's Income Tax, with a Hint on the Principle of Representation. 2s.

Lloyd—Two Sermons on Christian Zeal, and on the Progress of the Gospel. By Charles Lloyd of Palgrave, Suffolk. 1s. 6d.

Maxwell—Lionel, or the Impenetrable Command. By C. Maxwell. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Memoirs of an American Lady, with Sketches of Manners and Scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Mordella—Manifesto addressed to Europe on the Atrocities perpetrated by Napoleon Bonaparte. By Antonise Mordella y Spoterno. 6d.

More—A most pleasant, fruitful, and witty work of the best State of a Public Weal, and of the new Isle called Utopia. By Sir Thomas More. A new Edition, with Copious Notes, and a Biographical and Literary Introduction. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F. S. A. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Music—An Anthem for Christmas Day, composed by an eminent Master. 1s. 6d.

Mylius—The Junior Class Book, or Reading Lessons for every Day in the Year. By W. Mylius. 12mo. 4s.

Portugal—An Epistle to Sir Arthur, with a Word or two to the Approvers of the Convention. 2s.

Portraits—A Collection of Portraits, drawn from the Life during the last 15 Years, engraved in imitation of the Originals. By W. Daniel, A. R. A. Number I, containing 6 heads. 21s.

Render—Sketches, instructive and entertaining, in English, German, and French. By Dr. Render. 8vo. 6s.

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PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from vol. 1, p. 286.]

No. 55. Return of the effective strength of the Regular and Militia Forces, on the 1st of July, 1807, and on the 1st of February, 1808, distinguishing Regular Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, and Militia; stating also the number of Militia Men enrolled in the respective Counties previous to the 1st of February, 1808, as far as the same can be ascertained, which are not included in the return of that date, not having joined at head quarters. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 56. Return of the Regular Army, exclusive of Artillery, on the 1st of July, 1807, and the 1st of February, 1808, distinguishing the Cavalry, British Infantry, and Foreign and Collonial Corps; stating also the number of Regiments or Battalions of each, and the average effective strength per Battalion or Regiment. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 57. Return of the effective strength and establishment of the Regular and Militia Forces, in rank and file, on the 1st of July, 1807, and the 1st of February, 1808, distinguishing Cavalry, Regular Infantry, and Militia. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 58. Return of the number of men that have volunteered from the British and Irish Militia into his Majesty's Regular and Marine Forces, up to the latest period to which returns have been received; distinguishing those entering for limited and unlimited Service: together with the deficiency remaining to be supplied upon the whole quota allowed to transfer their services from the Militia. Feb. 26, 1808.

These Papers are; 1. A Copy of the Charter of the Bank of Ireland. 2. Rules, Orders, and Bye-Laws for its Government. 3. Balances of Cash in the Bank of Ireland, belonging to the Teller of the Exchequer, the Postmasters General, the Board of Works, the Barrack Master General, and the Treasurer of the Ordnance, for each week, from Jan. 5, 1807, to Jan. 5, 1808.

No. 66. Return of the number of Recruits for whom bounty has been drawn: as raised monthly at the head quarters of Regiments in Great Britain, during the last six months of the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

No. 67. An account of the quantity of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, imported into Great Britain, from Ireland and into Ireland from Great Britain, from the 1st of October, 1806, to the 5th of January, 1808; distinguishing the Ports from whence exported, and the Ports into which the same have been imported. March 3, 1808.

No. 68. An account of the quantities of Rum imported into Great Britain in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, and in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807; distinguishing the proportion thereof retained in each year for home consumption, and the amount of the revenue thereon received in each year. March 3, 1808.

No. 69. An account of the rate and amount of all duties paid on Coals and Culm respectively carried coastways into any port of Great Britain, other than the port of London, distinguishing the places where imported, in the year 1807, also an account of the rate and amount of all duties paid on Coals and Culm respectively carried coastways into the port of London from any other part of Great Britain, in the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

No. 70. An account of the rate and amount of all duties paid on Coals and Culm respectively exported to foreign parts in the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 8.—February 1st, 1809.

CAMBRIA TRIUMPHANS, or Brittain in its perfect Lustre shewing the Origen and Antiquity of that Illustrious Nation. The Succession of their Kings and Princes, from the first, to King Charles of happy Memory. The Description of the Countrey: the History of the Ancient and Moderne Estate. The Manner of the Investure of the Princes, with the Coats of Arms of the Nobility. By PERCY ENDERBIE, Gent.

London: printed for Andrew Crooke, and are to be sold at the Green Dragon, in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1661.

The contents of this volume may be thus enumerated.

Title.

Dedication to King Charles II, 1 leaf.

Genealogy of King Charles II, 1 leaf.

To the Gentle Reader, 2 leaves.

The Ancient and Modern British and Welsh History, p. 1, to 356.*

* In collating this volume the following Errata, &c. have been noticed. Between pp. 108 and 109, there is a leaf with sig. P 3.—The third book of part 1, ends on p. 147, and the following page is white;—there is then a leaf inserted with the sig. * u 5, and the fourth book commences on p. 153, sig. X—p. 175 is misprinted 375—pp. 187 and 188, are misprinted 197 and 198—194 is 204.—The first part ends on p. 195, and the next page is white; the Title page of the second part follows, after which comes the Dedication to the Duke, and his descent from Anarawd, King of North Wales, which together occupy 6 pages, the first of which has the sig. A a 2. The second part commences with p. 177, sig. B b.—After p. 218, the paging is discontinued, though the leaves are regularly placed, till p. 233, sig. I i, on which the second book of the second part begins—p. 258, is misprinted 260,—after p.

This Book is printed in folio, and is accounted among the scarcest in the English language. It is of considerable value, when found perfect, and in good condition, and within a few years past the price has considerably advanced, though its intrinsic worth in respect to its contents is not very great. At present I believe that a good copy, bound in Russia leather, is difficult to be procured for much less than forty guineas.

It is divided into two parts or tomes, and each part into four books. It opens with a Dedication to King Charles the Second, which is contained in two pages, followed by other two pages of the Genealogy of that Monarch "from the Welsh Blood," beginning with Cadell, King of South Wales, and descending with Howell Dha—Owen—Meredith—Llewelyn ap Sissylht—Griffith ap Llewelyn—Nest, daughter of Griffith, who married Fleance, son of Banquo, from whom descend the Stuarts. The genealogical table is followed by four pages, addressed "to the Gentle Reader, whether Welsh or English," in which the author says that his inducements for attempting this work were, first, the marrying of a person of quality of the Welsh Nation, Winifred, daughter of William Morgan, of Lantarnam, Esquire, descended from the Somersets, Earls of Worcester, and through them from the Royal Family of England, and the Princes of Powis; and secondly his long continuance and abode in this country, which had rendered him in some measure a native. He acknowledges his obligations to the library of his wife's brother, Sir Edward Morgan, of Lantarnam, by means of which he was enabled to bring his work to maturity. This address

278, there are 5 leaves not paged, and the third book of the second part begins on p. 285, sig. P p 3—p. 287 is misprinted 187—p. 301 is 231—the third book ends on p. 325, and the following page is white; there are then 5 leaves not paged, after which the fourth book commences on p. 329, sig. Y y—pp. 340 and 341 are misprinted 339 and 342.

is dated "from the author's chamber at Lanternam, in Monmouthshire, 16th of May, 1661."

The first book commences with a description of the Island of Britain, and its inhabitants, and the author begins his history with the arrival of Brute from Troy, in the year before Christ's Incarnation, 1136, which he pursues under each reign to that of Belinus, the builder of Billingsgate in London, and founder of the harbour at the same place. This book contains an account of the founding of York, by King Ebranc, and a list of the Kings of the House of York, and the Dukes of that city; the building of Carlisle, by King Leil, with the Earls of Carlisle; an account of the City of Chester, and its Earls; of Winchester and its Earls and Marquisses; of Stamford, where King Bladud, who had studied at Athens, and had brought home with him four Grecian Philosophers, erected a seminary for the cultivation of learning; of Bath, founded by that King, with a list of the Earls of that city in modern times; of King Leir, and his founding the town of Leicester, with a list of the families to which it has given titles of honour.

In this book is related the history of the reigns of Brute —Locrinus—Gwendolena, Queen regent—Madan—Mempricius—Ebranck—Brute Green-Shield—Leil—Lud or Lud Hardibras—Bladud—Leir—Cordeilla—Gunedagius and Morgan—Rivallus—Gurgustius—Sisillius—Jago or Lago—Kymmacus—Gorbodug—Ferrex and Porrex—Mulmutius Dunwallo—Bellinus and Brennus.

Between the first and second books there are four leaves, in which is given an account of the families of the Dukes of Norfolk, Somerset, Buckingham, Richmond, and Albemarle, all of whom are descended from ancient Welsh families; a list of the Dukes and Earls of Norfolk, of different families; the Dukes and Earls of Somerset; the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls of Buckingham; the

Dukes and Earls of Richmond, and the Dukes and Earls of Albemarle.

The second book now commences, and continues the British History from the preceding book, beginning with the reign of Gurguintus, and ending with that of Marius, contemporary with Caractacus, who was taken prisoner by the Romans, and sent captive to Rome. In giving the history of Gurguintus the author makes him the founder of the towns of Lancaster and Warwick, and gives a short account of those places, with a list of the Dukes and Earls of those two towns. He then proceeds with the history of the Britons till he arrives at the reign of Cassibelan, when he gives a long account of the Roman Invasion under Cæsar. In the reign of Arviragus, he gives an account of the building of Southampton, and Gloucestery and the noble families who have derived their titles from those places. In the life of Marius, whom he also calls Westmer, he would have us to believe that the county of Westmoreland received its name from him, and he accordingly gives a list of the Earls of Westmoreland, as an appendage to that relation.

In this book is related the history of the reigns of the British Kings, Gurguintus—Guinthelinus—Sisillus—Kimarus—Elianus—Morindus—Gosbomannus—Archigallo—Eldadus—Gorbomannus—Margan—Emerianus—Idwallo—Rimo—Geruntius—Catell—Corius—Porrex—Chirinus—Fulgenius—Eldred—Androgeos—Urianus—Eliud—Dedantius—Detonus—Merianus—Bladunus—Capenus—Quintus—Sisilius—Bledgabredus—Archimadus—Eldolus—Rodianus—Redargius—Samulius—Penisillus—Pyrrus—Capenus—Dinellus—Hely—Lud—Cassibelan—Guiderius—Arviragus*—Marius.

* For an account of Arviragus, and the time in which he is said to have lived, see Biogr. Brit. vol. i, voc. *Arviragus*.

Between the second and third books there is a leaf in which is inserted the descent of the Marquisses of Worcester, and Dorchester, who derive their origin from Welsh Blood.

The third book opens with the succession of the Roman Emperors from Nero to Domitian, and then the author mentions the Princes and men of note, among the Britons, viz. Prasutagus, Prince of the Iceuians; Boadicea the valiant, his wife; Galgacus, Prince of the Caledonians, and Arviragus, King of Britain, who was crowned in the year of our Lord, 44. This book contains the history of Britain, combined with the affairs of the Romans, so far as they were concerned in this Island, together with the history of the British Christians, under King Lucius.

The third book relates the history of the reign of Coillus, and of Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, who governed by permission of the Romans.

Between the third and fourth books there is a leaf in which is detailed the descent from Welsh families of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, the Earl of Northamberland, and the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The fourth book commences with the history of the reign of Carausius, who was made King of the Britons, A. D. 218, and is principally occupied with the Roman British history, ending with the Romans leaving this Island, unable to be preserved by its inhabitants, and become a prey to barbarous and savage nations. This book concludes with a short account of Shrewsbury, and its Earls, the descent of the Earl Derby, and an account of that town.

In this book is related the history of the reigns of Carausius—Alectus—Asclepiodotus—Coel, and of the Roman Emperors Constantius, who married Helen, daughter of Coel—Constantine the Great, their son—Constantinus—

Julianus — Jovian — Valentinian — Gratian — Maximus — Theodosius.

The fourth book concludes the first part or tome.

The second part is dedicated "to his Royal Grace the Duke, brother to his sacred Majesty, Monarch of Great Britain, King of France and Ireland, &c." after which follows the descent of the Duke of York, from Anarawd, King of North Wales; an account of the City of York, a list of its Dukes and Earls; a short account of Prince Rupert, which brings the author to describe the county of Cumberland, and give a list of its Earls.

The first book of the second part opens with the history of the Saxons and of their arrival in Britain, with the struggles that took place between them and the Britons till the latter were finally subjugated. The History of Wales properly commences at this period, and is continued to the end of the first book; Mr. Enderbie, in this part not only gives an historical but also a short topographical description of Wales as it was anciently.

In the history of the reign of the celebrated King Arthur,* the author takes occasion to give an account of the Pelagian Heresy, and the articles in which it consisted; after which he enters upon the founding of the order of the Round Table, by that Prince. This Round Table King Arthur kept in several places, especially at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, Winchester, and at Camalet in Somersetshire. Mr. Enderbie then gives from Sir William Segar, an account of the order and institution, and the articles of the Round Table.

* See also Biogr. Brit. vol. i.—Ency. Brit.—and Rees's Cyclop. under *Arthur*.—Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester, 4to. vol. ii. pp. 31—71—Williams's Hist. of Monmouthshire, pp. 81—96—Coxe's Hist. of Monmouthshire, p. 92.

This celebrated order of Knighthood, which has furnished materials for Ballads and Stories, that have diverted and beguiled the hours of almost every person in his youthful days, was held together by the following rules or articles.

ARTICLES OF THE ROUND TABLE.

First, That every Knight should be well armed and furnished, to undertake any enterprize, wherein he was employed by sea or land, on horseback, or on foot.

2. That he should be ever pressed to assail all tyrants, or oppressors of the people.

3. That he should protect widows and maids, restore children to their right, re-possess such persons as were without just cause exiled, and with all his force maintain the Christian faith.

4. That he should be a champion for the public weal, and as a lion, repulse the enemies of his country.

5. That he should advance the reputation of honour, and suppress all vice, relieve people afflicted by adverse fortune, give aid to Holy Church, and protect pilgrims.

6. That he should bury soldiers that wanted sepulchre, deliver prisoners, ransom captives, and cure men hurt in the service of their country.

7. That he should in all honourable actions adventure his person, yet with respect to justice and truth; and in all enterprizes proceed sincerely, never failing to use his uttermost force of body and labour of mind.

8. That after the attaining of any enterprize he should cause it to be recorded, to the end the fame of that fact might ever live to his eternal honour, and the renown of the noble order.

9. That if any complaint were made at the court of this mighty King, of perjury or oppression, then some Knight of the order, whom the King should appoint, ought to revenge the same.

10. That if any Knight of foreign nations did come unto the court, with desire to challenge, or make show of his prowess, were he single or accompanied, those Knights ought to be ready in arms to make answer.

11. That if any lady, gentlewoman, widow, or maid, or other oppressed person, did present a petition, declaring that they were or had been in this or that nation injured, or offered dishonour, they should be graciously heard, and without delay, one or more Knights should be sent to take revenge.

12. That every Knight should be willing to inform young Princes, Lords, and Gentlemen, in the order and exercise of arms, thereby not only to avoid idleness, but also to increase the honour of Knighthood and Chivalry.

In the first book of the second part is given the history of the reigns of Vortiger—Vortimer—Vortiger *restored*—Aurelius Ambrosius—Uter Pendragon—Arthur—Constantine—Aurelius Conanus—Vorliporus—Malgo Conanus—Careticus—Cadwane—Cadwallin—Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, descended from the Trojans—Ivor—Roderike—Conan Tindaythwy—Mervin Urick and Esylht—Roderike the Great.

Between the first and second books of this part there are six leaves containing the descent of the families of the Greys, Earls of Kent; Manners, Earls and Dukes of Rutland; Herberts, Earls of Pembroke; Sackvilles, Earls of Dorset; and Cecils, Earls of Salisbury and Exeter; all of which derive their origin either by the male or female side from Welsh stocks.

The Welsh History is continued in the second book, till the reign of Henry II, of England, and towards the latter end of this book the author gives an account of the Welsh Sees, with lists of the bishops of those dioceses.

In the second book is related the history of the reigns of Anarawd, King of Wales—Edwal Voel—Howell Dha—

Howel—Cadwallan—Maredyth—Edwal ap Meyric—Aedan—Llewellyn—Griffith ap Llewellyn—Blethin and Rivallon—Trahern—Griffith—Owen Gwyneth.

Between the second and third books there are four leaves, containing the descent from Welsh Families, of the Earls of Bridgwater, Carnarvon, and Carbury, Viscount Montague, Lords Abergavenny, Stourton, and Arundel of Wardour.

The third book commences with an account of Owen Gwyneth, and five other Welsh Princes, doing homage to King Henry II. of England. It then relates the history of the reign of David, son of Owen Gwyneth; of Llewellyn the great, of David his son; and of Llewellyn and Owen. This book concludes with the death of the last-named Llewellyn, in the year 1282, who was the last Prince of Wales of the ancient British Blood.

In the history of this Prince, is given a detailed account of the sufferings of the Welsh people arising from the cruel and inhuman conduct of the English, which was so enormous as at length to rouse the spirit of the principal men of Wales to represent to Llewellyn "with weeping eyes, how cruelly they were handled by Prince Edward, and the Nobility of England; their lands taken from them by force, and if at any time they offended, they were punished with extremity, but where they were wronged they found no remedy. They therefore protested before GOD, and the Prince, that they would rather die in the field in defence of their rights, than be made slaves by strangers. On which the Prince, pitying his own estate and theirs, determined together utterly with them to refuse the rule of the English, and rather die in liberty than live in thraldom, shame, and opprobrium."

Accordingly after collecting all his forces, Llewellyn obtained at first some successes over his powerful antagonist, but the Welsh being divided among themselves, and trea-

vacations of bishopricks, except that of St. David's, the presentation to which it appears anciently belonged to the crown, and the fees of the Barons Marchers of Wales, who always held of the King in capite, with the like limitation as before, TO THE SAID RICHARD AND HIS HEIRS KINGS OF ENGLAND.

The author then proceeds to give an account of the manner of government of the principality and marches of Wales, under the Prince, the administration of justice, the officers, as well domestic as others, and their fees, and lastly an abstract of the revenues of the principality as they stood in the 44th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is followed by an account of the descent of the family of Stuart, from the issue of Fleance, (son of Banquo, who was assassinated by Macbeth), and Nest, daughter of Griffith ap Lhewellyn, King of Wales. This is extracted by the author from Holinshed, and includes the collateral branches of that extensive family. It is introduced by James I, creating his eldest son Henry, Prince of Wales, after whose death his second son Charles was so created. Charles II had the title, but not the investiture nor creation. The author concludes his book with the Charter of Henry VIII, for creating his son Edward, Prince of Wales, and a list of the things necessary for such creation

There is a wood-cut of the arms and quarterings of Enderbie facing the title, and three whole sheet plates between pp. 250, and 251, of the arms of the ancient and modern Welsh Families, with a plate containing 12 coats on p. 251. There is also a number of escutcheons of arms engraved on wood in different parts of the volume.

The author, in his history of the life and actions of the renowned Arthur, introduces the following Ballad, which is a poetical description of a challenge delivered to that Monarch from a King of North Wales.

BALLAD.*

As it fell out upon a Pentecost day
King Arthur at Camalet kept his court royal,
With his fair Queen Gwinever the gay,
And many Princes sitting in Hall.
Bold Barons, Knights and Squires that day,
Ladies attired in purple and pall.
With herehaughts in hewkes howling full high
Cried Larges, Larges, chevaliers tres hardie.

A doughty dwarf to the uppermost desk
Boldly gan prick kneeling on knee
Sayd, King Arthur, God thee save; and see
Sir Reimes of North Gales greeteth well thee,

* The following various readings of this Ballad are taken from the copy printed by Dr. Percy, in Reliques of Anc. Eng. Poetry, and from that in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth. The text of the first was composed of the best readings, selected from three different copies; viz. 1. That printed in Enderbie, the text of which is reprinted as above; 2. That printed in Laneham's "Account of the Queen's Entertainment, at Killingworth, 1575," and reprinted by Nichols, of which I have given the various readings as below; and 3. A MS. inserted in a copy of "Morte Arthur, 1632," in the Bodleian Library.

V. 3. With his faire queene Dame Guenever the gay;
And many bold barons sitting in hall,
With ladies attir'd in purple and pall;
And herault's in hewkes, booting on high,
Cried, &c. *(Percy.)*

3. With his cumly queen Dame Gaynovur the gay. *(Nichols.)*

6. Ladies apparail'd in purpl and pall. *N.*

7. When herauds in hukes berried full hy. *N.*

9. A doughty dwarfe to the uppermost deas
Right pertly gan pricke, kneeling on knee,
With steven full stoute amids all the preas—*P.*

11. Said Hail Sir King, God thee save and see
King Ryens of North Galez greeteth well thee. *N.*

And bids thee anon thy beard thou him send
Else from thy jaws he will it off rend.

For his robe of state is a rich scarlet mantle,
With eleven knights beards bordered about;
And there is room yet left in a kantle,
For thine to stand, to make the twelfth out
This must be done be thou never so stout.
This must be done—I tell thee no fable,
Maugre the teeth of all the round table.

When this mortal message from his mouth past,
The King fum'd, the Queen shriekt, Ladies were agast.
Princes puff'd, Barons bluster'd, Lords began to lower,
Knights storm'd, 'Squires startled, like steeds in a stower,
Pages and Yeomen yell'd out in the hall.
With that came in Sir Kay the Seneschal.

Silence! my sovereigns, quoth the courteous knight,
And therewith all the stir began to still,
The Dwarf's dinner full deerly was dight
Of wine, and wisely he had his fill.

V. 16. With eleven Kings beards bordered about, *P. & N.*
He hath made late, and yet in a cantell
Is leaft a place the twelfth to make out
Where thine must stand be thou never so stout. *N.*

22. When this mortal message from his mouth was past,
Great was the brute in hall and in boour.
The King, &c. *N.*

27. With that came in Sir Kay, the King's Seneschal. *P.*

29. And in that stound the stoure began still. *P.*

29. And in that stound the charm became still. *N.*

31. Of wine and wassel he had his will
And when he had eaten and drunken his fill. *P.*

31. For wine and wastell he had at his will
And when he had eaten and fed his fill. *N.*

A hundred pieces of fine coined gold,
Were given the dwarf for his message bold.

But say to Sir Reimes, thou dwarf, quoth the king,
That for his bold message I him defie;
For shortly I mean with basons him to ring
Out of North Gales, where he and I
With swords and not razors will quickly try
Whether he or King Arthur will prove the best barber;
And therewith he struck his good sword Esculabor.

V. 36. And shortly with basins & pans will him ring. *P.*

36. And shortly with basins and pans will him ring
Out of North Galez, whereas he and I
With swords and no razors shall utterly try,
Which of us both is the better barber
And therewith he shook his sword Excalabor. *N.*

40. And therewith he shook his good sword Excalabor. *R.*

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BALLAD OF KING RYENCE'S CHALLENGE.

Ballad.]—This Ballad is printed in Dr. Percy's Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry, vol. iii, p. 25, under the title of "King Ryence's Challenge," and in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i, anno 1575. The latter is reprinted from Laneham's "Account of the Queen's Entertainment at Killingworth Castle, 1575." Dr. Percy introduces it with the following note.

"This song is more modern than many of those which follow it. It was sung before Queen Elizabeth at the grand entertainment at Kenelworth Castle in 1575,* and was probably composed for that occasion. In a letter describing those festivities, which is

* From the account of this entertainment printed in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that this Ballad was *not* sung before the Queen, but only intended to have been. "A ridiculous devise of an auncient minstrell and his song waz prepared to have been proffer'd, if meete time and place had been foound for it. Ons, in a woorshipful company, whear, full appointed, he recoounted his matter in sort as it should have been utter'd, I chaunced to bee, what I noted, heer thus I tell you."

reprinted in the first volume of Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, it is thus mentioned: "A minstral came forth with a sollem song, warranted for story out of King Arthurs Acts, [the first booke and 26 chapter], whereof I gat a copy, and [that] is this:

"So it fell out on a Pentecost, &c."

After the song the narrative proceeds: "At this the minstrell made a pause and a curtezy for *primus passus*. More of the song is there but I gatt it not."

The story in Morte Arthur, whence it is taken, runs as follows; —"came a messenger hastely from King Ryence of North Wales,— saying, that King Ryence had discomfited and overcome eleaven Kings, and everiche of them did him homage, and that was this: they gave him their beards cleane flayne off.—Wherefore the messenger came for King Arthur's beard, for King Ryence had purfeled a mantel, with Kings' beards, and there lacked for one a place of the mantell. Wherefore he sent for his beard, or else he would enter into his lands, and brenn and slay, and never leave till he have thy head and thy beard. Well, said King Arthur, thou hast said thy message, which is the most villainous and lewdest message that ever man heard sent to a king. Also thou mayest see my beard is full young yet for to make a purfell of, but tell thou the king that—or it be long he shall do to me homage on both his knees, or else he shall lose his head." (Book 1, c. 24 and c. 92.

The thought seems to be originally taken from Jeffery of Monmouth's Hist. Book x. c. 3. which is alluded to by Drayton (Poly-Olb. Song 4.*) and by Spenser (Faer. Qu. 6. 1. 13. 15.) See the Observations on Spenser, vol. ii, p. 223.

Strada, in his Prolusions, has ridiculed the story of the Giant's mantle, made of the beards of kings.

"Stow tells us, that King Arthur kept his round table at Diverse places, but especially at Carlion, Winchester, and Ca-

* How great Rython's self he slew in his repair,
Who ravish'd Howell's niece, young Helena, the fair;
And for a trophy brought the giant's coat away,
Made of the beards of Kings.——————

malet in Somersetshire." See Stowe's Annals, ed. 1631. p. 55." *Percy.*

In Scotland there is *Arthur's Seat*, *Arthur's Oon* or *Oven*, and at Stirling *Arthur's Round Table.* In Jamieson's Scottish Dict. the reader will find under the word HOIE, a curious account of Arthur and the Round Table.

It may be proper to inform the reader that the ROUND TABLE was not peculiar to the reign of King Arthur, but was common in all the ages of Chivalry. The proclaiming a great tournament (probably with some peculiar solemnities) was called "holding a round table." Dugdale tells us that the great Baron Roger de Mortimer "having procured the honour of Knighthood to be conferred on his three sons by King Edward I, he at his own cost, caused a tournament to be held at Kenelworth; where he sumptuously entertained a hundred knights, and as many ladies for three days, the like whereof was never before in England; and there began the ROUND TABLE, so called by reason that the place wherein they practised those feats was environed with a strong wall made in a round form: and upon the fourth day, the golden lion, in sign of triumph being yielded to him, he carried it (with all the company) to Warwick."

Justs and Tournaments are frequently called by Matthew Paris *Hastiludia Mensæ Rotundæ.*

V. 1. *Pentecost.*]—The feast of Pentecost or Whitsuntide was the usual time of the grand meeting of the Knights of the Round Table, and the place where they assembled, Winchester, where King Arthur caused a great Round Table to be made, at which the Knights sat and ate. The order, as its name plainly shows, considered equality and virtue, as its leading principles, rank not conferring more honour upon the Knights, than that which radiated from the order itself, yet some writers say that one seat at this table, which was named the *seat perilous*, was reserved for that Knight who excelled the rest in virtue, and that seat was filled by the unanimous consent of the Knights, by King Arthur, who in virtue, honour and valour, surpassed all other Knights and professors of arms.*

* In Percy's Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry, there are several Ballads relating to the exploits of Arthur and his knights,—as those of Sir Lancelot du

V. 2. Camalet.]—Camalet is situated in the parish of South Cadbury in the County of Somerset, and is one of the noblest fortifications in that or perhaps any other county. It is called by old topographers *Camalet*, but by the inhabitants, *Cadbury Castle.* Its form is neither entirely circular nor square, but somewhat between both, conforming to the shape of the hill. Part of it seems to have been hewn out of the solid rock, and is defended by four ditches, and within is a still higher entrenchment, of a circular form, which was the citadel, or *Prætorium*, but generally called King Arthur's Palace. The rampart is composed of stones, now overspread with earth, and has only one entrance from the east, which is guarded by six or seven ditches. The area contains upwards of 30 acres. Within it, and in the ditches, have been found at different periods many noble relicks of the Romans, such as pavements, hypocausts, pateras, urns, fibulæ, and immense numbers of coins, chiefly of Antoninus and Faustina. There have also been discovered in its topmost area, remnants of arches, door jambs, bolts, hand grindstones, and great quantities of round pebble stones, quite different from any found in Somersetshire, and supposed to have been brought hither from the sea, for the purpose of slinging or shooting from the bow. Leland tells us that a silver horse shoe was found here within the memory of people living in his time; and Selden in his notes on Drayton's Poly-Olbion, says that it was full of ruins and old buildings.

Writers have been much divided as to the name of this fortification, and the time of its erection. The boldest assertion reaches to the days of King Arthur;* and the annotator of our historian

Lake, in vol. i. The Boy and the Mantle—the Marriage of Sir Gawaine—King Ryence's Challenge— King Arthur's Death—the Legend of King Arthur, in vol. iii.

In the Introduction to the third volume will be found a few slight strictures on the old Metrical Romances of Chivalry, at the end of which there is a list of such as are still extant, beginning with those mentioned by Chaucer.

* Leland speaks in the following emphatical terms concerning this fortress: "Fama publica Murotrigum radices *Camalettici* montis incolentium, prædicat, attollit, cantitat, nomen Arturii, incolæ aliquando castri, quod idem olim et magnificentissimum, et munitissimum, atque in editissima specula, ubi mons consurgit, situm est. Dii boni, quantum hic profundissimarum fossarum? Quot hic egestæ terræ valla? quæ demum præcipitia? Atque, ut paucis finiam, videtur mihi quidem esse et artis et naturæ miraculum." Assertio Arturii, in vol. v. Collectan. pp. 28, 29.

Nennius places the eleventh battle of that King against the Saxons in this spot. *Undecimum fuit bellum in monte qui dicitur* Agned-Cath-Regenion, *quem nos Cath-Bregion appellamus.** Caer Celemon is likewise mentioned among the British Cities of the same author. Drayton, speaking of the river *Ivel*, calls it

"The nearest neighbouring flood to Arthur's ancient seat
Which made the Britaines name through all the world so great,
Like *Camelot* what place was ever yet renown'd?
Where as at *Caerleon*, oft he kept the table round,
Most famous for the sports at Pentecost so long,
From whence all Knightlie deeds, and brave achievements sprong."
Poly-Olb. Song 3.

The name of this mountain truly, as it is called by Leland, Camden, Stukely and others, CAMALET, savours something of one of the British names assigned to it, viz. *Caer-Celemon*, or *Caer Calemion*; but the other *Cath* or *Caer Bregion*, certainly comes nearer its present appellation, *Cadbury Castle*,† which is commonly used by all the inhabitants of the vicinity, who know no other. However whether this were a work of the Britons or of the Romans, no doubt can possibly be maintained of its having been occupied by the latter people for a considerable space of time, as they erected here not only fabricks of temporary utility, but of great labour and even magnificence. But what the Roman name hereof was, we must still be ignorant. Stukely‡ judges it was the Coloneas of Ravennas, which others have put in another part of the Island,‖ and we know of no station nearer Cadbury, than *Ischalis*, the present Ivelchester. Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, vol. i.

V. 3. *Gwinever.*] Gwinever was brought up in the house of Cador, Earl of Cornwall, and after her marriage with Arthur, has

* Nennii Hist. Brit. cap. 62, p. 139, edit. Bertr. Havniæ.

† There are many places in the neighbourhood of Cadbury, called by the name of King Arthur; as the camp itself is denominated Arthur's Palace; Arthur's Round Table, here mentioned; Arthur's Kitchen; Arthur's Well, &c. and Stukely tells us of a road across the fields under the Castle, called *King Arthur's Hunting Causeway*, *Itin.* i, 150.

‡ Itin. Cur. i, 151.

‖ Vide Anonymi Ravennatis Britanniæ Chorographiam, ap. Anton. Itin. per Gale, vel. ap. Horsley Brit. Rom. p. 491.

been charged by various Historians with being false to his bed. Her intrigues with Sir Lancelot du Lake, it appears, were notorious.

V. 7. *Hewkes.*] Huyk, in the Belgick or Flemish Language, is an old kind of cloak, which in former times was worn by women, but it is probable the word was not restricted to female dress. For Kilian renders *Huycke* toga, pallium; q. d. *Hoedke* ab *Hoeden*, i.e. a tuendo, sicut *toga* a tegendo. What favours this Etymon from *Huycke*, is that the French *hoqueton* is defined by Cotgrave, "a short coat, cassock, or jacket without sleeves, and most in fashion among the country people."—Colobion, sagum, Dict. de Trevoux. In the 15th century, according to Lobineau, *hocquet* signified cotte d'armes. Thus Huyk denoting a cloak or mantle, its diminutives *hoquet* and *hoqueton* may have been primarily used to signify the jacket or short coat worn by peasants, and in a secondary sense, a stuffed jacket for the purpose of defence. The phraseology used by French writers shows that the *Hoqueton* was properly a piece of common dress. For Cotgrave calls "a souldier's cassock, or horseman's coat-armour," Hoqueton *de guerre*.—Jamieson's Scottish Dict. vo, ACTON.

These cloaks must have come higher than the neck, for in Mr. Nichols's copy it is said that "the Heralds were buried in Hukes full high."

V. 8. *Larges.*]—In ancient times it was customary to use this term in soliciting a gift on days of jollity, a custom which also prevailed in France. At the time of the consecration of their Kings, and at other great ceremonies, the heralds were wont to throw among the people pieces of gold and silver, and the people used to cry Largesse, Largesse. Hence the pieces of money thus scattered were called *pieces de Largesse*. Dict. Trevoux.

A similar custom prevailed in England, of which some vestiges yet remain. Godwin observes (Life of Chaucer, i, 206, 207.) that when tournaments were held "a multitude of minstrels furnished with every instrument of martial music, were at hand, to celebrate the acts of prowess, which might distinguish the day. No sooner had a master stroke taken place in any instance, than the music sounded, the heralds proclaimed it aloud, and a thousand shouts, echoed from man to man, made the air resound with the name of the hero. The combatants rewarded the pro-

claimers of their feats in proportion to the vehemence and loudness of their cries, and their liberalities produced yet other cries still preserved in the customs of our husbandmen at their harvest-home, deafening the ear with the reiteration of *Largesse, Largesse.*"

"*Largesse, Largesse,* the heralds resounded these words as oft as they received of the bounty of the Knights. See Memoire de la Chevalerie, tom. i, p. 99.—The expression is still used in the form of installing Knights of the Garter." *Percy's Reliques, &c.*

"*Largesse* was the cry with which heralds and pursuivants were wont to acknowledge the bounty received from the Knights. Stewart of Lorn distinguishes a ballad, in which he satirizes the narrowness of James V, and his courtiers, by the ironical burden,

Lerges, lerges, lerges, hay,
Lerges of this new year day.
First lerges of the King, my chief,
Who came as quiet as a thief,
And in my hand slid—shillings twae!
To put his largeness to the prief
For lerges of this new year day.

The heralds, like the minstrels, were a race allowed to have great claims upon the liberality of the Knights, of whose feats they kept a record, and proclaimed them aloud upon suitable occasions." *Scott's Marmion,* 4to. p. 33, and *Notes,* p. xvi, xvii.

Item my Lorde useth and accustomyth to gyf yerly when his Lordschip 'is at home' upon New-yers-day, to his lordships officer of armes arrold or Pursyvaunt for cryinge *Larges* befor his lordschip the said New-yers-day as upon the xijth day followinge after xs. for an day—xxs. *Percy Household Book.*

In the north of England, this word is still used by the farmers' servants and labourers, who on Plough Monday go about their respective neighbourhoods dressed in ribbands, &c. &c. and when they have money given to them, shout, *Largesse, Largesse.* On the contrary, where they do not succeed in obtaining money, they call out *Hunger-rat,* thereby intimating that the niggardliness of the person refusing, would even hunger the rats in his house to death.

After what has been observed relating to the word *largesse*, it may be inferred that its primitive meaning was the solicitation of a gift, and that in succeeding times it began to be shouted by those who after they had received money, &c. intended by calling *largesse* to signify the bounty and generosity of the giver.

V. 9. *Deas.*]—Deas, according to the reading of Dr. Percy, Deis, or dess, signifies the place at the head of the hall, where the floor was raised higher than the rest, and which was the honourable part. A canopy was frequently spread over it, but it is not the *canopy*, but the *elevated floor* which is meant by Deas.

According to Mr. Ritson, (Met. Rom. Glos. vo. *Deys*) both the elevation and the canopy were called indifferently by this name.

In the Glossary to Jamieson's Popular Ballads, *Deas* is defined "a long wooden settle, settee, or sofa, such as is found in the kitchens of farm houses."

Mr. Warton (Hist. Eng. Poetry, i, 432), says "There is an old French word *Dais*, which signifies a Throne or Canopy, usually placed over the head of the principal person at a magnificent feast. Hence it was transferred to the table at which he eat."—See more relating to this word, *Deas*, in Jamieson's Scottish Dict. vol. i. vo. DEIS.

Several hundred years after the times of which this Ballad treats we find that in the castles of the great Barons, the company dined at long tables; that at which sat the lord and his principal guests, in the great chamber, being called "the lords board end." This evidently has a reference to the Deas here mentioned as the place where Arthur sat.

It may be observed that the author of the ballad describes the dwarf as approaching the *uppermost* Deas, from which we may infer that the Knights, though they did not sit on so elevated a part as the king, yet sat higher than their Esquires.

The floor raised higher where the king sits on the throne is continued to the present day; in imitation of which the seat of the chairman in public companies is either higher than the rest, or the floor of that part of the room is considerably raised.

V. 9. *P.—Preas.*]—Preas sometimes signifies the heat of battle, but here it means the crowd, or number of persons who were

about the King. The word is still used in the latter sense in the north of England.

V. 10. *Boldly gan prick.*]—The word *prick* signifies to gallop, to ride at full career. Here it means that the dwarf was in great haste to deliver the message with which he had been charged by King Ryence, though by his kneeling, he did not forget the reverence due to so mighty a monarch as Arthur.

We yet retain this word in *Pricket*, a young stag, from its galloping playfulness; and in the establishment of the king's hunt there are six officers yet called yeomen-*Prickers*, from their employment in the hunt.

V. 11. *P.—Steven.*]—Steven, a word signifying the voice. It comes from the Anglo Saxon *Stefne*, *Stefen*, the voice. It is still used in the North of England, and is common in some parts of Yorkshire.

V. 17. *Kantle.*]—Kantle appears to be from the French *Chantel*, a piece broken off from the corner or edge of a thing; or it may signify the same as *Canton*, a corner. But in this case, it appears that King Ryence having set the beards on the border of his robe, in a similar manner with the use of ermine at the present day, and that a space being vacant, the poet in the language of the time in which he wrote, makes the dwarf express himself accordingly, and demand Arthur's beard to fill up the *Kantle*, space or corner.

V. 28. *Sovereigns.*] Sir Kay uses this word in the same sense as if a person should at present say "My Lords;" it included the different degrees of rank then in the Court of Arthur.

V. 29. *Stound.*]—Stound, a small portion of time, a moment.

V. 29. *Stour.*]—Stour, the agitation of bodies, dust in a state of motion. Here it means that the bustle in the court occasioned by the dwarf's message was quieted by Sir Kay, the Seneschal,

V. 31. *Wastell.*]—This was a particular kind of bread, defined by Du Cange to be "a more delicate kind of bread, or cake."

It has been generally supposed that this was the bread used with the Wastel-bowl, in drinking which the Saxons, at their public entertainments wished health to one another in the phrase of *Wæs Heil*, i. e. "Health be to you." Vide Cowel.

V. 36. *Basons.*]—This alludes to the circumstance in the times of Chivalry of a Bason being hung near the gates of the castle of

the Knights. In the well known Romance called *La Morte d' Arthur*, it is said that near the castle of Sir Turquine was a tree, on the branches of which were hung the shields of the many gallant Knights who had been overcome by him, and at the stem was a bason of copper and laten, which by its appearance challenged any knight to strike upon it and summon its owner to combat. Sir Turquine having overcome two of the Knights of the Round Table, brothers of Sir Lancelot du Lake, the latter Knight on being informed of the circumstance, hastened to the place, and beat upon the bason with the end of his spear so long and so heartily, that he drove the bottom out. And yet no one answered. At length he descried Sir Turquine coming along the road with a captive Knight, and advanced and challenged him. The encounter lasted four hours, when Sir Lancelot having slain his antagonist, released all the prisoners within the castle, among whom were no less than 64 of King Arthur's Knights.

The summoning the champion to battle by sounding the bason, occurs with a small variation in Ossian—"Go, Trithil's Son," says Cucullin, "and take my spear, strike the sounding shield of Cabait; it hangs at Tura's rustling gate; the sound of peace is not its voice, my heroes shall hear on the hill."

See the Ballad of Sir Lancelot du Lake in the first volume of Percy's Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry, where the Bason is thus introduced from the Romance before mentioned:

"She brought him to a river side,
And also to a tree,
Whereon a copper bason hung
And many shields to see.
He struck so hard, the bason broke;
And Tarquin soon he spied."——

It is laughable to observe how curiously the author of this Ballad has associated the chivalrous act of striking the bason with King Ryence's demand of Arthur's beard, in producing the ideas of shaving, driving Ryence out of his dominions with basons and pans, and trying which of the two Kings would make the best barber.

[*There is a fine copy of Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans in the Library of the London Institution, from which this Analysis has been made.*]

Here begynneth THE HOLY LYFE AND HISTORY OF SAINT WERBURGE, very fruteful for all christien people to rede.

This book is in small quarto, containing 112 double pages, very neatly printed in the black or old English letter; the colophon is in these words—"Thus endeth the lyfe and hystory of Saint Werburge. Imprinted by Richarde Pynson, printer to the Kynge's noble grace, with privilege to him graunted by our souerayne lorde the Kinge. Aº. M.D. xxj."

In the title page, and in several parts of the beginning, is a wooden cut of the saint seated at a desk, an angel at her left ear, and representations of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary over her; at her left hand the arms of Chester (the lion) under a coronet.

It is written in stanzas of seven lines each, of which the following may serve as a specimen. It is called "The Prologe of J. T. in the honour and laude of Saint Werburge, and to the prayse of the translatour of the Legende folowynge."

"H onour, joye, and glorie, the toynes organicall,
E ndeless myrthes with melodies, prayse ye all the princes
N ourished in vertue, intact, as pure as crystall,
R elefe to all synners, O Werburge lady maistres.
I n grace thou pass'd all other and in goodness.
When thou wast present in this mundayne life,
None was the lyke, wydowe, mayde, ne wyfe.

"B y divyne grace, to us a ryche present,
R ejoyce we may in Werburge one and all,
A Gemme of vertue, a virgin resplendent,
D ilect of our lorde (in joye and blis eternall
S urely she is set) to intercede and call,
H er mouth not cessyng, for them to call and crye,
A nd in her trust, of synne to have mercy.

hanged in the hall, "depaynted with pyctures and hystorye manyfolde, well wrought and craftely."

"The story of Adam there was goodly wrought, and of his wyfe Eve, betweene them the serpent how they were deceyved.—There was Cain and Abel offerynge their present; Tubal and Tubal Cain, the inventours of musyke and craftes.—Noe and his shyppe was made there, curyously sendinge forthe a raven, and howe the dove returned with a branche hastely.—Abraham there was standynge upon the mount playne, to offer in sacryfyce, Isaac his deare sone, and how the shepe for hym was offered in oblacyon."

After mentioning several other scripture histories, which were here pourtrayed, he says,

"All these sayd storyes so rychly done and wrought,
Belongyng to Kyng Wulfer, again the time were brought."

He then describes the "goodly portrayture of our blessed lady, with the twelve apostles, ech one in his fygure, and the foure evangelystes, wrought moost curyously; also the dyscyples of Chryst in theyr degree, prechyng and techyng unto every nacyon."

Then followed, "The holy Innocents, blessed St. Stephen, St. Lawrence, St. Vyncent, and many more; Confessours freshely embrodered in rich tysshewe and fine; St. Nycholas, St. Benedycte and his convent; St. Jerom, Basylyus, and St. Augustine, Gregory the great doctour, Ambrose, and St. Martyne, all these were set in goodly purtrayture."

"Vyrgyns then followed, crowned with the lyly, amonge whome our lady cheyfe presydent was, some crowned with rooses for theyr vyctory, St. Katheryne, St. Margarete, St. Agathas, St. Cycyly, St. Agnes, St. Charytas, St. Lucye, St. Wenefryde, and St. Apolyn. All these were brothered, the clothes of golde within."

The tables were covered with cloths of diaper, richly enlarged with silver and gold. The cupboard with plate

shining fair and clear, and marshals, who were their officers, "fulfilled manyfolde of myghty wyne plenty, both newe and olde, all manner of kynde; of meetes delycate, when grace was sayde to them, was preparate; and dyvers subtylties prepared sothly were with cordyall spyces, theyr gheystes for to chere. The joyfull wordes and swete communycatyon spoken at the table it were harde to tell. The great estates spake of theyr regyons, knyghtes of their chyvalry, of craftes the comons."

At the end of the book is a shield with Pynson's cipher, supported by two savages; the crest on a helmet a demi-crane displayed, holding in its beak a fir branch with cones; at the sides, the Virgin Mary and a female saint crowned, holding a palm branch and sword, and treading on a king.

Bishop Tanner has given an exact account of this Poem, and a great encomium on its veracity. After being doubted that a printed copy was to be found, two were brought to light in the year 1773; one belonging to the late Mr. West passed into the hands of Mr. Gough, of Enfield, and the other, formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Martin, afterwards belonged to Mr. Herbert, the editor of Ames's Typographical Antiquities. There was lately a very handsome copy of this extremely rare book in the hands of Mr. Woodhouse, of Tokenhouse Yard.

MUSÆUM TRADESCANTIANUM: or a Collection of Rarities preserved at South Lambeth, neer London, by JOHN TRADESCANT. London Printed by John Grismond, and are to be sold by Nathanael Brooke, at the Angel, in Cornhill, 1656. Small 8vo. pp. 202.

The first four or five pages are occupied with some Latin and English verses, addressed to the two Trades-

side eighty-eight Emperors' faces; a Cherry Stone with a dozen of wooden spoons in it; a set of Chessmen, in a Pepper Corn turned in ivory."

Under this head is mentioned "a book of Mr. Tradescant's choicest Flowers and Plants, exquisitely limned in vellum by Mr. Alex. Marshall."

9. Other Variety of Rarities.

Under this head is found "Ancient Iron Money, in cross plates, like Anchors, preserved in Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire."

10. Warlike Instruments, European, Indian, &c.

11. Garments, Habits, Vests, Ornaments.

Under this head are found, Edward the Confessor's *knit* Gloves, Anne of Bullen's night vayle embroidered with silver, and her silke knit gloves; Henry VIIIth's Hawking Glove, Hawk's Hood, Dog Collar; Napkins and Purses made of the bark and rinds of trees, &c.

12. Utensils and Household Stuffe.

13. Numismata, Coins ancient and modern, both Gold, Silver, and Copper, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, both imperial and consular.

14. Medals, Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead.

The Second Part, or the *Hortus Tradescantianus*, contains a Catalogue, arranged alphabetically, of the Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, growing in the Physic Garden at South Lambeth, with the names of each in English and Latin. The Book closes with a list of the principal benefactors to the collection, among whom are King Charles I, and his Queen, and the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom.

There are two portraits in the front of the Book, of the elder and younger Tradescant, engraved by Hollar.

ANECDOTES OF THE TRADESCANTS.

John Tradescant the elder was, according to Anthony Wood, a Fleming or a Dutchman. We are informed by Parkinson that he had travelled into most parts of Europe and into Barbary, and from some emblems remaining upon his monument in Lambeth Church Yard, it plainly appears that he had visited Greece, Egypt, and other Eastern Countries.

In his travels, he is supposed to have collected not only plants and seeds, but most of those curiosities of every sort which formed the above collection.

When he first settled in this kingdom, cannot at this distance of time, be ascertained; perhaps it was towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of King James the First. His portrait, engraven by Hollar, before the year 1656, represents him as a person very far advanced in years, and seems to countenance this opinion.

He lived in a great house at South Lambeth, where there is reason to think his Museum was frequently visited by persons of rank, who became benefactors thereto; among these were King Charles the First, to whom he was gardener, Henrietta Maria his Queen, Archbishop Laud, George, Duke of Buckingham, Robert and William Cecil, Earls of Salisbury, and many other persons of distinction.

John Tradescant may therefore justly be considered as the earliest collector, in this Kingdom, of every thing that was curious in Natural History, viz. Minerals, Birds, Fishes, Insects, &c. &c. He had also a good collection of Coins and Medals of all sorts, besides a great variety of uncommon rarities. Some of the plants which grew in his garden are, if not totally extinct in this country, at least become very uncommon.

This able man, by his great industry, made it manifest, in the very infancy of Botany as a Science, that there is scarcely any plant existing in the known world that will not, with proper care, thrive in this kingdom. The time of

his death cannot be ascertained, no mention being made of it in the register of Lambeth Church.

John Tradescant the son, and his wife, joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend Elias Ashmole was entitled to this collection after the decease of the former. On that event taking place in 1662, it was accordingly claimed by him, but the widow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled so to do by a decree of the Court of Chancery. She was a few years after found drowned in a pond, in her own garden.*

His house at South Lambeth, then called Tradescant's Ark, thus coming into the possession of Ashmole, he came to reside there in 1674, and added a noble room to it, adorning the chimney with his arms, impaling those of Sir William Dugdale, whose daughter was his third wife. Ashmole was much respected by his contemporaries, and was frequently visited at South Lambeth, by persons of very exalted rank, particularly by the Ambassadors of foreign princes, to whom he had presented his book on the Order of the Garter.

It is well known that Tradescant's collection was given by Ashmole to the University of Oxford, where it forms the principal part of the Museum which goes by his name, the house in which it is contained having been built for its reception.

A monument was erected in the south-east part of Lambeth Church Yard, in 1662, by Hester, the relict of John Tradescant the son, for himself and the rest of his family.

This once beautiful monument has suffered so much by the weather, that no just idea can now on inspection, be formed of the north and south sides; but this defect is

* From the Register of Lambeth Church:

John the Grandson, buried 15th Sept. 1652.
John the Son, buried 25th April, 1662.
Hester, widow of John Tradescant, buried 6th April, 1678.

supplied from very fine drawings in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. On the east side is Tradescant's arms; on the west a Hydra, and under it a skull; on the south, broken columns, Corinthian capitals, &c. supposed to be ruins in Greece, or some other eastern country; on the north a crocodile, shells, &c. and a view of some Egyptian buildings; various figures of trees, &c. in relievo, adorn the four corners of the monument.

In a visit made by Sir W. Watson, and Dr. Mitchell to Tradescant's Garden, in 1749, an account of which is inserted in Philos. Trans. vol. xlvi, p. 160, it appears that it had been many years totally neglected, and the house belonging to it empty and ruined, but though the garden was quite covered with weeds, there remained among them manifest footsteps of its founder. They found there the *Borago latifolia sempervirens* of C. B. *Polygonatum vulgare latifolium*, C. B. *Aristolochie clematitis recta*, C.B. and *Dracontium*, Dod. There were then remaining two trees of the *Arbutus*, which from their being so long used to our winters, did not suffer by the severe cold of 1739 and 1740, when most of their kind were killed in England. In the orchard there was a tree of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, about 20 feet high, and nearly a foot in diameter.

There are at present no traces of this garden remaining.

The Tradescants were usually called Tradeskin by their contemporaries, and the name is uniformly so spelled in the parish register of Lambeth, and by Flatman the painter, who in a poem mentions Tradescant's collection.

"Thus John Tradeskin starves our wond'ring eyes,
By boxing up his new found rarities."

The following is a list of the portraits of the Tradescant family, now in the Ashmolean Museum; both father and son are therein called Sir John, though it does not appear that either of them were ever knighted.

1. Sir John Tradescant, sen. a three-quarters piece, ornamented with fruit, flowers, and garden roots.

2. Ditto, after his decease.

3. A small three-quarters piece. Water colours.

4. A large painting of his wife, son, and daughter, quarter length.

5. Sir John Tradescant, junior, in his Garden, half length; a spade in his hand.

6. Ditto with his wife, half length.

7. Ditto with his friend Zythepsa of Lambeth, a collection of shells, &c. upon a table before them. A large quarter piece, inscribed Sir John Tradescant's second wife and son.

These pictures have no date nor painter's name. They are esteemed to be good portraits; but who the person was, who is called in the picture Zythepsa, is not known. He is painted as if entering the room, and Sir John is shaking him by the hand.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Tower of London. By the late THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq.*

[Concluded from page 41.]

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMPNUM.—These Records commence with the first year of the reign of Edward II, 1307, and end with the 38th of Henry VI, 1460. They were taken by virtue of writs directed to the Escheator of each county, when any grant of a market, fair, or other privilege or license of Alienation of lands, was solicited, to inquire by a jury whether such grant or alienation was prejudicial to the king or others, in case the same should be made.

Repertories or Calendars to these useful Records, with Indexes "Virorum et Locorum" have lately been made, in two volumes, folio.

PERAMBULATIONS OF FORESTS AND FOREST CLAIMS.—There are some distinct Rolls of Perambulations of Forests, which are referred to in the General Calendar, particularly in the 7th, 28th and 29th of Edward I, and some few in the reign of Henry III. To these there is a complete Index, but these Perambulations are generally entered upon the Patent Rolls, and occasionally upon the Claus Rolls. They are pointed out in the respective calendars and indexes to those Rolls.

FOREST CLAIMS.—The Claims before the Justices in Eyre, in the time of Charles I, show the particular liberties privileges, and immunities of each claimant. To which a General Index "Virorum et Locorum" has lately been made.

MISCELLANEOUS ROLLS.

A variety of rolls may be properly classed under this head, viz.

HOMAGE ROLLS.—Temp. Edw. I.—These consist of three Rolls of the homage of the nobility and principal land owners in Scotland, to King Edward I.

TAXATION ROLL, 20 Edw. I, 1292.—The Taxation of Ecclesiastical Benefices made in the Pontificate of Pope Nicholas IV, 1292, by which all taxes to the King and the Pope were regulated, and the statutes of Colleges founded before the Reformation, were interpreted, and according to which, Benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction in the Statute 21 Henry VIII, concerning Pluralities.

Also ROLLS—Of Claims at the Coronations of the following Kings; viz. Edward II—Richard II—Henry IV—and Henry V.

—Of accounts of the King's Household, 18 Edward I.

—Of the great Wardrobe, 10 Edward I, and 17 Edward II.

—Relating to the Mint, and Coinage, 6 Richard II—2 Henry IV—1 Henry VI—3 Henry VI.

—Of Royal Voyages, 1 Henry IV.

—Concerning the Revenues of the Prince of Wales, 47, 48, and 49 Edward III.

—Relating to the Marshal of England, and his Jurisdictions, 8 Edward II.

—Attainders, Forfeitures, and Criminal Affairs, 15 Edward II, and 1 Henry IV.

—Of general and particular Pardons, 26 Edw. I—5 Richard II—1 Henry IV—15, 24, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39 Henry VI—1, 8, 10, 11, 12, 22 Edward IV.

—Of Ordinances for the Privy Council, 1 Henry VI.

—Of Aids, Scutages, and Subsidies, 31 Edward I, and 3 of Henry IV.

—Of Taxations of Jews, and concerning their houses and property, 19 Edward I.

—Of Offerings and Free Gifts to the King, 1, 2, and 3, of King John—3 and 9 Edward II, and from 1 to 26 Edward III.

—Of Manca and Misa, 11 of John—45, 46, and 47 of Henry III.

—Of Money Imprested, 12 John.

—Of Assize, 31 Edward I.

—Two Pipe Rolls.—One 6 Richard I, and the other 7 of King John, which are duplicates of those in the Exchequer.

—Rolls of the Associations of the Counties, Cities, Universities, Boroughs, Inns of Court, and other Societies, in favour of King William III.

All which Records are arranged in chronological order, and are referred to in the General Calendar; they are deposited

strong oak presses, which are covered with lead, and detached from the walls, and are in such order that immediate access may be had to any particular record. Each roll is for its better preservation, inclosed in a strong parchment cover.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

There are also several rolls and bundles of Miscellaneous Records in the closets and presses, which contain Placita in divers reigns; Feodum Militum, temp. Edward I, Petitiones de Hibernia of different times. Petitions to the King and council, in the reigns of Edward I, II, and III. A bundle of Inquisitions concerning hundreds, taken in the 10th year of the reign of Edward II, 1317, by virtue of writs directed to the sheriffs of the different counties; which contain instructions to them for taking the inquisitions by juries on oath. They appear to have been taken by public authority, because the writs were issued "per ipsum regem et concilium." The number of these inquisitions, and the counties, are as follow; viz. in the county of Bedford 5; Berks and Oxford, united, 14; Bucks, 5, very much obliterated; Cambridge and Huntingdon, 1; Gloucester, 9; Hereford 10; Norfolk and Suffolk, united, 29; 13 of which relate to malversations of the King's Officers, the other 16 are concerning Hundreds, Townships, &c. Northumberland, for the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1; Rutland, 8; Salop and Stafford, 2; Warwick and Leicester, 6; Westmoreland, 2; Worcester, 1; making a total of 88. Very few of the writs remain, and many of the inquisitions are obliterated and lacerated. A Calendar to them has been lately finished.

In the south closet, under the Forest claims are ten bundles of Miscellaneous Records, which relate to the affairs of Scotland, Ireland, and Normandy, and to the raising of scutages, subsidies, &c.

Also ten bundles of other Miscellaneous Rolls and Records, chronologically arranged, from King John to James I, inclusive, which contain writs of various kinds in different reigns, and some placita and inquisitions; many of which are entered on the Patent, Claus, and other Rolls. There are likewise ten other bundles of Records, which contain Court Rolls, Rentals, &c. of manors, in different reigns. A General Calendar of all which Miscellaneous Records, in the abovementioned closets and presses, has been made, with an index of the names of men and places. It may be proper to observe that several of the above Miscellaneous Rolls and bundles have formerly suffered from neglect, but most of them are still legible.

BREVIA REGIA, from 1 Edward III, 1327, to the end of Henry V, 1422.—The Records bearing this title, are deposited in the north-east press in Wakefield Tower, from Edward III, to Henry V, inclusive, and consist of writs to the Sheriffs of all the Counties, to cause inquisitions to be made for taking extents of manors, lands, and pleas of Assize. The Calendar to them, which is an Index "Locorum," is classed in counties for the time above mentioned.

ARRANGEMENT OF RECORDS, AND STATE OF THE BUILDINGS.

WAKEFIELD TOWER.

Very few alterations have taken place in the arrangement of the Records in Wakefield Tower, since the Report to Parliament in 1732, except those which were removed in the year 1789, from the Office Room, and the Room over the same.

This Tower is a magnificent room, of an octagon form, and is very proper for the reception and preservation of records; the walls of which are ten feet thick, and the height of the room is 23 feet 9 inches. After the alarming fire which destroy-

ed the Office of Ordnance in the year 1788, Mr Astle being apprehensive that this room was not sufficiently secure from fire, presented a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, praying that their lordships would be pleased to give such directions, as to them might appear necessary and expedient, for the future preservation of the Records: Whereupon their lordships were pleased to order Sir William Chambers, then Surveyor of the Board of Works, to take the necessary measures for that purpose, which were completed in the best manner in the course of the next year. The staircase, which was of wood, and the wainscot, were removed; an iron door was placed at the entrance into the room, the inside of the roof was plated with iron, as were the inside of the window shutters. It is probable that no further material repairs will be necessary for many years to come.

THE WHITE TOWER.

In the White Tower, commonly called Cæsar's Chapel, are deposited Bills, Answers, Depositions, and other proceedings in the Court of Chancery, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. And in a large Room and Gallery adjoining there is a continuation of the same kind of proceedings in Chancery, from that reign to the end of the reign of Queen Anne in 1714. This room is 64 feet long, and 31 wide. The state of the building is in general, very good. The records last mentioned are very numerous, and were transmitted from the six Clerks' Office in Chancery Lane, to the Tower, on June 11, 1739, since which time very few transmissions have been made except in the year 1779, when 58 bundles of Chancery proceedings were transmitted; but these are all of times previous to the year 1714.

The Records in Cæsar's Chapel were covered with dust, and the tickets of references so obliterated, that many of them were not legible; but in the year 1795 these records were

arranged, and had near 3000 new tickets of reference put on them by the zeal and perseverance of Mr. Robert Lemon, chief clerk to Mr. Astle, a work which engaged his attention, with proper assistance, for near twelve months. To these Records are 45 volumes of Repertories, by which any cause may speedily be found. These have been lately made more complete, by Indexes, in three volumes, to Bills, Answers, and Depositions, in the times of Henry VI, Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.—Which Calendars, as well as several others above-mentioned, have been made by the industry of Mr. Lemon.

PRIVY SEALS.—On the south side of Cæsar's Chapel are Warrants of Privy Seal, from the reign of Edward I, to the end of that of Edward IV, 1483, and many in the reign of Richard III.

SIGNET BILLS.—On the north side of this Chapel are Bills under the Signet, from the reign of Richard II, to that of Charles I, inclusive; but there are no Calendars to any of them, they being inrolled on the Patent, Close, and Charter Rolls. A Calendar has been lately made to those of James I, and Charles I.

PETITIONES.—Exclusive of the Records above-mentioned, there are 13 bundles of "Petitiones Regi et Consilio," from the time of Edward I, to the 5th year of Henry VI, 1426.—WRITS of different kinds, from the 14th of Henry III, to the 3d of Richard III. These Bundles contain a great number of Writs of Habeas Corpus, Distress, and other proceedings in the Court of King's Bench. There are no Calendars to these bundles.—PLACITA apud Ebor. from 1 to 19 of Edward II.

In the upper Gallery of this Tower are several Lockers which contain loose Parchments of a very miscellaneous nature; they chiefly consist of Writs, and other Documents, which are supposed to have been entered on the several Rolls, to which they respectively belong.

[To be continued.]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1809.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 9.—March 1st, 1809.

IMITATIONS OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY HANS HOLBEIN, in the Collection of His Majesty, for the Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII. With Biographical Tracts. Published by JOHN CHAMBERLAINE, Keeper of the King's Drawings and Medals, and F.S.A. London, 1792-1800.

This beautiful volume is printed in super royal folio, and is dedicated to the Queen. In an Advertisement the Editor gives a short account of the Drawings, the Imitations of which are here presented to the world. All the circumstances which could be collected relative to them have been published by Mr. Horace Walpole, whose words Mr. Chamberlaine quotes as follow.

"At present an invaluable treasure of the works of this master is preserved in one of our palaces. Soon after the accession of the late King, Queen Caroline found in a bureau at Kensington a noble collection of Holbein's original Drawings, for the portraits of some of the chief personages of the Court of Henry VIII. How they came there is quite unknown: after Holbein's death they had been sold into France, from whence they were bought and presented to Charles I. by Mons. de Liencourt. Charles changed them with William, Earl of Pembroke, for a St. George, by Raphael, now at Paris. Lord Pembroke gave them to the Earl of Arundel, and at the dispersion of that collection, they might be bought by, or for, the King. There are eighty-nine of them, a few of which are duplicates. A great part are exceedingly fine, and in one respect preferable to his finished pictures, as they are drawn in a

bold and free manner, and though they have little more than the outlines, being drawn with chalk, upon paper stained of a flesh colour, and scarce shaded at all, there is a strength and vivacity in them equal to the most perfect portraits. The heads of Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas Wyat, and Broke Lord Cobham, are master pieces."

Such is Mr. Walpole's account, to which the editor says he can only add, that they were brought from Kensington to the Queen's House early in the present reign, and by His Majesty's order, were taken out of the frames in which they had most injudiciously been suffered to remain for some years, and bound up in two volumes. Some, according to Lord Orford, have been rubbed, and others traced over with a pen on the outlines, by some unskilful hands. In an old inventory belonging to the family of Lumley, mention was made of such a book in that family; with a remarkable note, that it had belonged to Edward VI, and that the names of the persons were written by Sir John Cheke. Most of these drawings have names in an old hand, and the probability of their having been written by a Minister of the court, who so well knew the persons represented, is an addition to their value. Vertue had undertaken to engrave these drawings, and after spending three years on them broke off, after having traced off on oil-paper about five and thirty. These were bought by Mr. Walpole at his sale, and are so exactly taken, as to be little inferior to the originals.

With regard to the present publication, it is merely necessary to mention that it exhibits the most faithful copies of the originals. The Biographical Tracts which accompany the drawings are derived from no common sources; they are collected from the most respectable authorities, chiefly from original manuscripts, and no pains have been spared to render them correct and interesting.

This work was published in 14 numbers, and though

Begun in 1792, was not completed till the year 1800, when its price was 36 guineas.

In a short note, Mr. C. acknowledges his obligations to the friends who assisted him in the execution of it. To the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, for the trouble he took in concerting with Mr. Nicol, the plan of its publication; to the late Sir William Musgrave, for much information, particularly for catalogues of portraits painted by Holbein from these drawings, pointing out in whose possession the pictures are at present: and to Thomas Astle, Esq. and Francis Douce, Esq. for various communications. The readers of the Biographical Sketches, will readily, Mr. C. observes, see the propriety of having employed Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancaster Herald, in drawing up these Tracts, in which he has displayed a great share of professional knowledge and information, collected from the College of Arms, and other authentic archives. Every man of taste must discern how much the beauty of the work is indebted to that inimitable artist, Francis Bartolozzi, Esq. And in the typographical part of the publication it would be unjust to withhold his due share of praise from Mr. Bulmer.

To render this work still more perfect, copies have been made of the portraits of Holbein and his wife, painted by himself; and of the two children of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from the originals in His Majesty's collection.

The engravings in this volume are arranged alphabetically, in the following order, except the Portraits of Holbein and his wife, which precede the others.

Portrait of Hans Holbein at Kensington Palace.
Portrait of Holbein's wife at Kensington Palace.

1. THE LADY AUDLEY.

This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Brian Tuke, Treasurer of the Chamber to King Henry VIII, and wife of

George Touchet, Lord Audley, who died in 1559, or the following year, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church in Southwark. George, the grandson of this lady, was created Earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland, which title became extinct by the failure of the male line in 1777, but the barony descended to George Touchet Thicknesse, the present Lord Audley, in right of his mother, Elizabeth, who was daughter of the last Earl of Castlehaven.

II. THE LADY BERKELEY

Was Anne, daughter of Sir John Savage, Knight of the Garter, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Stanley. She was the second wife of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who dying on the 15th of September, 1534, left her a young widow, with a daughter, Elizabeth, then under one year old, who became the wife of Thomas Butler, tenth Earl of Ormond, and pregnant of a son, afterwards Henry, eleventh Lord Berkeley.

Her character, which probably deserved a better fate, is nearly buried in oblivion. She was a wise, honest and spirited manager for her infant children, under circumstances which, especially in her time, rendered such a conduct highly difficult and delicate. William Marquis of Berkeley having died without children, and on ill terms with his brother, Maurice, great grandfather of this lady's husband, settled his castle of Berkeley, with its appendant barony, on King Henry VII, and his issue male ; on failure of which, he willed that they should revert to his right heirs; that failure occurred by the death of Edward VI, and the immediate restitution of the estates to the youthful Lord appears to have been chiefly owing to the prudence and care of his mother.

III. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

The portrait before us will not tend to confirm the common report of this lady's personal charms. Sanders and

other Roman Catholic writers, have told us that she was ugly and ill shaped, and, in particular, that she had a tumour under her chin; perhaps these were not merely splenetic characters. Henry occasionally conferred with her on important matters of state, and even consulted her judgment. The Reformation was undoubtedly much forwarded by her means, and perhaps the origin of her miseries may be traced to the resentment of the Roman Catholics.

IV. NICHOLAS BORBONIUS.

Nicholas Borbonius, or de Bourbon, a Latin Poet of middling fame, was a native of Troyes, in Champaigne, and was born in the year 1503. To enter at this time of day into a criticism on his works, would be equally painful to the writer and the reader. The degree of estimation in which they were formerly held will best appear from the number of editions, through which the most of them, as arranged by himself, under the title *Nugæ*, have passed, the first of which was printed in 1533, and the seventh in 1723. The bent of his inclination, rather than necessity, led him to adopt the office of preceptor, but being persecuted, on the score of religious opinions, he was cast into prison, from whence he was released at the instance of Henry VIII, to whom, and to Anne Boleyn and Doctor Butts, he has testified his gratitude on this occasion in his works. In 1535, he came, probably for the first time, to England, and resumed the profession of teaching. His works abound with grateful effusions to his friends in this country; and we gather from them that he lived in intimacy with the most considerable Englishmen of the time.

V. THE LADY BOROUGH.

Catherine, second daughter of Edward Clinton, first Earl of Lincoln of that name, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir

John Blount, and widow of Gilbert, Lord Talboys, became the wife of William, Lord Borough, the second of his family who bore that title, and a descendent of the famous Hubert de Burgh.

VI. THE LADY BUTTS.

This lady was the wife of Sir William Butts, of Fulham, in Middlesex, principal Physician to King Henry VIII. The pen of Shakspeare and the pencil of Holbein, have conspired to preserve the memory of her husband—the former represents him discovering to Henry, in familiar conversation, the mean malice of Bishop Gardiner against Cranmer; and the latter has left us an excellent portrait of him in the remarkable picture so well preserved in Bridewell Hospital, of the surgeons receiving from that prince their charter of incorporation.

VII. SIR GEORGE CAREW.

This gentleman signalised himself as a soldier at a very early age, and was in 1540, made captain of the Ruysbanc, a tower at the mouth of the Haven of Calais, so important, that it was then considered as the key of that town. He afterwards served as occasion required, both in the army and navy, and in 1545, commanded the Mary Rose, one of the largest ships of the English Fleet, in the grand armament which Henry VIII fitted out in the summer of that year, to correct the temerity of the French, who had ventured to insult the western coasts of Britain. Sir George Carew lived not to witness the triumph of his country on this occasion. The fate of his ship, on board of which the king had that day dined, is variously related: thus much is certain, that six hundred men were lost in this unfortunate vessel, and with them their gallant commander.

VIII. SIR GAWEN CAREW.

Prince, in his Worthies of Devon, informs us only that this gentleman was "a great courtier belonging to Queen Elizabeth." Perhaps he was of the class called by the historians and memoir writers of that and the next reign, "followers of the court," in which we find many men of good family and fortune, who contented themselves, or seemed to be contented, with the faint and perhaps reflected light of royal favour, with little hope of ever enjoying its genial warmth. Whether he filled any public station is uncertain; if he did, it certainly was of no great importance.

The picture by Holbein, after this drawing, is in the collection of Lord de Clifford, at King's Weston, near Bristol.

IX. QUEEN ANNE OF CLEVE.

The marriage of Henry VIII with Anne of Cleve may be considered merely as a political measure. In the winter of 1539, she arrived royally attended by an English Fleet of 50 sail. The King saw her privately at Rochester, and conceived an unconquerable distaste to her. He instantly determined to break off the match, if possible; and having heard of a sort of pre-contract between the lady and Francis, son of the Duke of Lorrain affected to consider it as a legal bar to the proposed nuptials, but this attempt proved vain, and Henry was most unwillingly married at Greenwich, July 6th, 1540. An inquiry afterwards took place in Parliament, the result of which was, that the pre-contract with the Prince of Lorrain admitted of doubt; that the King had married against his will; and that the marriage had not been consummated; and upon these grounds the convocation unanimously declared it dissolved. The next day Henry sent to request the Queen's consent to the separation; to offer her an annuity of £3000, and to de-

clare her by letters patent his adopted sister, and to signify his consent that she might live in England, if it should be her choice: to all which she agreed without hesitation, or any sign of resentment; and this perhaps is the best proof we have from history of the meanness and insignificancy of her character. She immediately withdrew herself into privacy, and remained almost forgotten, at her house at Chelsea, till her death on the 16th of July, 1557.

This drawing of Anne of Cleve was bought at Dr. Mead's sale in 1755, by Walter Chetwynd, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was delivered by the executors of that gentleman to Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham, in Bucks, who received his Majesty's permission to add it to the royal collection.

X. LORD CLINTON.

Edward, Lord Clinton, was the only son of Thomas, the eighth baron of his family. Educated in the court, his youth was passed in those magnificent and romantic amusements which distinguished the beginning of Henry's reign. He served Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth; to the three latter of whom he was Lord High Admiral. His last public service was in the ineffectual negociation for a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou. He died on the 16th of January, 1584, and lies buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, under a superb monument of alabaster and porphyry, which was a few years since repaired with great nicety, by order of his descendent, the late Duke of Newcastle.

XI. LORD COBHAM.

George, Lord Cobham, was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Brook, second Lord Cobham. We find nothing very remarkable in this nobleman's History. he joined in

the common complaisance of the time which induced the great men of his country to subscribe to that threatening letter to the Pope, which paved the way for the Reformation, and like the rest was rewarded with a part of the holy spoil. He died at his house of Cobham Hall, on the 29th of September, 1558, and was buried in the Church of that parish.

XII. JOHN COLET, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

He was appointed, in 1505, without interest or application, to the Deanery of St. Paul's, and became remarkable for a most correct observance of his pastoral duties, and in addition to his own personal services, drew together the most eminent scholars and divines of the time to read lectures in his cathedral, of which number Erasmus was one. Amidst these pious labours for the living, he formed a noble plan for the benefit of thousands yet unborn, and had the happiness to carry it into execution, the foundation of St. Paul's school. This lasting monument to his fame he erected at the expense of £4500; entrusted the government of the school to the Mercer's Company, of which his father, who was an Alderman of London, had been a member, and gave the charge of education to the famous grammarian, William Lilly. Dean Colet died at the Monastery of the Carthusians at Shene, on the 16th of September, 1519, and was buried in his Cathedral Church of St. Paul's.

If Holbein drew this head from the life, he must have been in England at a much earlier age than has been supposed, for he was scarcely 21 years of age at the Dean's death. It is not improbable however, that while the Dean was abroad on his travels, a portrait had been made of him by some Italian painter, and that this drawing was copied from it by Holbein, with that enchanting grace and spirit, which only his hand could give.

XIII. THE EARL OF DERBY.

Edward Stanley, on the death of his father, in 1521, became the third Earl of Derby, of his house, being then in the 15th year of his age.

The detail of his public life lies within a narrow compass: too honourable to engage in the politics of the times, and too proud to support uniformly all the measures of the court, we find him, like several others of his rank in that age, performing only the services of attending the King to Boulogne, raising and disciplining his vassals, commanding them in their counties, or parading with them in public ceremonies: history, however, delighting as it does in the extravagancies, if the expression may be used, of good and bad, has commemorated the mild and retired virtues of this excellent person. He died at his house of Latham in Lancashire, on the 24th of October, 1574, and was buried at Ormskirk, with more than the usual splendour even of that time, on the 4th of December following.

XIV. THE MARCHIONESS OF DORSET.

Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his illustrious spouse, Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister to our Henry VIII, was the second wife of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who in consequence of his marriage with her, was in the next reign created Duke of Suffolk. The misfortunes of this lady's family form a very important part of the history of her time. Connected with the ambitious Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, by the ill-fated union of his son to the Lady Jane Grey, she was overwhelmed by his fall, without partaking of his guilt. Having seen her amiable daughter unjustly placed on a throne, and still more unjustly forced from that throne to the scaffold, she was soon after bereft

also of her husband, by the same base hand that had so lately shed the blood of his offspring.

This lady afterwards married one of her domestic officers, Adrian Stokes, the master of her horse. She died on the 20th of November, 1559, and was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, under a tomb of alabaster, erected at the charge of her husband, Mr. Stokes.

The portraits of the Duchess and of that gentleman, in the same original picture, painted by Lucas de Heere, were in the collection of the Earl of Orford. The resemblance of Holbein's drawing to the person of the lady in that picture, allowing for the difference of age, is very striking.

XV, XVI, XVII. EDWARD VI.

Edward VI was the son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, and was born at Hampton Court, October 12th, 1537. He died at Greenwich, July 6th, 1553.

XVIII. SIR THOMAS ELYOT.

Sir Thomas Elyot stood among the first of the literary Englishmen of his time. "He was," says Wood, "a very good grammarian, Grecian, poet, philosopher, physician, and what not to complete a gentleman. He was admired and beloved by scholars, and his memory was celebrated by them, particularly by Leland, his contemporary." Nor was he sparing of his communications to the public. His works are, The Castle of Health, in which he gave great offence to the physicians, by treating of their mysteries in the vulgar tongue; an ethical book, entitled The Governor; a Treatise of the Education of Children; de Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ; A Defence of Good Women; Bibliothecæ Elyotæ, the Dictionary on which Cooper founded his Thesaurus; with some tracts of less importance, and several translations from the Greek and Latin.

He died in 1546, and was buried in the Church of Carleton, in Cambridgeshire, of which county he had been Sheriff.

XIX. THE LADY ELYOT.

She was the daughter of Sir Maurice Abarrow of North Charford, in Hampshire, Knt. and wife of Sir Thomas Elyot, above mentioned. She died in 1569.

XX. SIR JOHN GAGE.

This gentleman made his first public appearance in the remarkable campaign of 1513; was present at the sieges of Tournay and Therouënne; and fought with so much gallantry at the latter place that Henry thought him worthy of the post of Captain of the Castle of Calais, from whence he was recalled to assume the offices of Vice Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard, and to take a seat in the Privy Council. He was one of the Executors of Henry, and died in 1557, aged 77. He was buried at West Firle, in Sussex.

XXI. SIMON GEORGE.

This gentleman resided at Quocoute in the county of Cornwall.

XXII. SIR JOHN GODSALVE.

We find Sir John Godsalve in the numerous and splendid train which attended Henry the eighth in his voyage to Boulogne. Edward VI made him a knight of the Carpet, at the magnificent justs which followed his coronation. He died in 1557.

XXIII. SIR HENRY GULDEFORD.

He distinguished himself at a very early time of life by his gallantry in Spain, where he served as a volunteer

against the Moors, and in 1511 received at Burgos the honour of knighthood from Ferdinand and Isabella, who likewise paid him the compliment of adding to his family arms the Pomegranate of Granada. He was probably a man of good parts and education, since he appears in the number of Erasmus's English Correspondents; but seems to have had no turn for politics. He died in 1532, aged about 44. Holbein's fine picture after this drawing is in perfect preservation at Kensington Palace.

XXIV. THE LADY HENEGHAM.

This lady was Mary, one of the daughters of Sir John Shelton, of Shelton, in Norfolk, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and aunt to the unfortunate Queen Anne. She became the second wife of Sir Anthony Heveaingham or Henningham of Ketteringham in Norfolk about the year 1546. She died about the year 1563.

XXV. SIR PHILIP HOBBY.

He had attained to the middle age before he became known at court. His zeal for the Reformation recommended him to Henry VIII, and that prince towards the end of his reign employed him in some foreign negociations of no great moment. He died on the 31st of May, 1558, aged 53, and was buried at Bisham, in Berkshire.

XXVI. THE LADY HOBBY

Was Elizabeth, third of the four celebrated daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea-Hall in Essex, and wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, brother of Sir Philip. Lady Hobby, as well as her sisters, cultivated studies which are not usually admitted into the education of females. Her translation from the French of a Treatise "Touching the true nature and substance of the Body and Blood of Christ

in the Sacrament," was printed in 1605. She died about 1596, and is buried at Bisham.

XXVII. QUEEN CATHERINE HOWARD.

Catherine Howard was the fifth wife of King Henry VIII, and suffered death on the scaffold, on the 12th of February, 1541-2, for her ante-nuptial frailties.

XXVIII. HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY.

The Editor has taken some pains to prove, on account of the inscription at the corner of the picture "Tho. Howard, E. of Surrey," that it must be the portrait of the celebrated Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, who in the romantic style of ancient chivalry, challenged, fought, and conquered, for his fair Geraldine; under which poetical denomination he is now pretty well understood to have meant the lady Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare.

XXIX. MOTHER JAK.

The Earl of Orford is said to have mentioned, that a portrait by Holbein, after this drawing, inscribed "Mother Jak, nurse to King Edward the Sixth," was sold several years since in the collection of a Mrs. Hunter.

Vertue, in his Catalogue of the Collection of K. Charles I, mentions this drawing, and, on what authority we know not, calls the person whom it represents, "Mother Jackson."

XXX. THE LADY LISTER.

This lady was Jane, daughter of Ralph Shirley, of Wistneston in Sussex, Esquire for the body to King Henry VII. She was first married to Sir John Dawtrey, of Moor House, Sussex, and after his death to Sir Richard Lister, Lord Chief Justice of England in 1546.

XXXI. THE LADY MARY.

She was born at Greenwich, February 18th 1517, the daughter of Henry VIII, by Catherine of Arragon.

She succeeded her brother, on the throne, in 1553, and was married to Philip of Spain, July 20th, 1554, which marriage seemed to be the signal for the commencement of those horrors which blackened her short reign. She died on the 17th of November, 1558.

XXXII. PHILIP MELANCTHON.

He was born at Brette, a village of the Palatinate, on the 16th of February, 1497, and made an amazing progress in languages even in his childhood. Luther, and his doctrines, appeared about this time, and Melancthon stood forward as their most strenuous supporter; indeed the Lutheran system was in a great measure planned by him, and the famous instrument by which it was publicly declared, called the Confession of Augsburg was the production of his pen.

Melancthon was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and Erasmus the patron of Holbein: this connexion may account for his appearance in a collection of portraits of Englishmen, for he never was in this country. He died at Wirtemberg, on the 19th of April, 1560, aged 64.

XXXIII. THE LADY MEUTAS.

The maiden name of this lady was Joan Ashley. She was married young to Sir Peter Meutas, a person considerably favoured by Henry VIII.

XXXIV. THE LADY MONTEAGLE.

Thomas Stanley, second Lord Monteagle, who died in 1560, was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and secondly, to Ellen,

daughter of Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick in Westmoreland, and widow of Sir James Leyburne, but for which of these ladies the portrait here given was intended, has not been ascertained.

XXXV. SIR JOHN MORE.

This gentleman was the father of Sir Thomas More. He was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench in 1518, and died in 1533, aged 90.

XXXVI. SIR THOMAS MORE.

He was born in Milk Street, London, about the year 1480, and having embraced his father's profession, and soon becoming famous in it, he was very early a member of the House of Commons, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1523, and in 1530, in spite of his objections to Henry's darling project of divorcing Queen Catherine, Lord Chancellor of England. He sat but three years in his high office, and refusing to comply with the King's demands, requested leave to resign. He was afterwards committed to the Tower, on a charge of misprision of treason, and was beheaded on the 6th of June, 1535.

It is almost needless to mention his literary works: his Utopia* and Life of Richard III, are well known: his smaller productions consist chiefly of Latin Poems, and polemical tracts.

To say that Sir Thomas More was the brightest character of the age in which he lived, an age which exhibited the ferocity of uncivilized man without his simplicity, and the

* The Rev. T. F. Dibdin has recently obliged the world with a new edition of the "Utopia," executed in a very classical manner, which cannot fail of proving an agreeable present to the lovers of our earlier literature. It will of course have a place in every good English Library.

degeneracy of modern times without their refinement, were praise beneath his merit; but if the wise and honest statesman, the acute and uncorrupt magistrate, the loyal but independent subject, constitute an excellent public man; if the good father, the good husband, and the good master, the firm friend, the moral though witty companion, the upright neighbour, the pious Christian, and the patient martyr, form a perfect character—Sir Thomas More was the man.

XXXVII. JOHN MORE.

The only son of Sir Thomas.

XXXVIII. ORMOND.

This person, Mr. Chamberlaine observes, could have been no other than Thomas Boleyn, father of the unfortunate Anne, and son of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling, in Norfolk, K. B. by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Butler, the last Earl of Ormond of his line.

XXXIX. WILLIAM PARR, MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,

Was the only son of Sir Thomas Parr, and being brought young to court, and nearly of the same age with the King, he ran that course of romantic gallantry and magnificence, which distinguished the first years of that Prince's reign. He was created by Edward VI, in 1547, Marquis of Northampton, and on the death of that Monarch, and the accession of Queen Mary, was arraigned of high treason, and sentenced to death, for the part he took in favour of Lady Jane Grey. His execution was however respited from time to time, though his titles and estates were withheld from him during the remainder of that reign. He was reinstated in both by Elizabeth, who gave him the order of the Garter. He died in 1571.

XL. THE LADY PARKER.

This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe of Norfolk, and wife of Sir Henry Parker, the first Lord Morley of his family. She was afterwards the wife of Sir William Wodehouse of Hickling in Norfolk, and after his death married Sir Drue Drury, well known as the last and sternest Keeper of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. The time of her death is not known.

XLI. THOMAS PARRIE.

The friendship of Secretary Cecil, who was distantly related to this gentleman, introduced him at the court of Edward VI. In the following reign he was one of the Protestants who were allowed to attend on Elizabeth in her confinement, and became the principal officer in her slender establishment, but he had scarcely seen his mistress settled on her throne, when he was arrested by the hand of death. This event took place on the 15th of December, 1559.

XLII. SIR NICHOLAS POINS.

He was the son of a gentleman of the same names, and seems to have filled no higher station than that of a mere country gentleman.

XLIII. SIR NICHOLAS POINS.

He was the father of the preceding Sir Nicholas, and appears not to have been distinguished by any circumstances worth transmitting to posterity.

XLIV. JOHN POINS.

He was the eldest son of Sir William Poins or Poyntz, of North Wokendon in Essex. His name is found in Rymer's Fœdera, in a list of the officers who attended Cathe-

rine of Arragon, at the magnificent interview of the Kings of England and France, in 1520.

XLV. THE LADY RATCLIFFE.

It cannot at present be determined with certainty who was intended to be represented by this portrait.

XLVI. RESKIMER.

John Reskimer was a private gentleman, and was High Sheriff of the county of Cornwall in 1557. He was seated at a place called Murthyn or Murthyr Uni.

Holbein's picture of this gentleman after the drawing here imitated, is in the royal collection at Hampton Court.

XLVII. LORD RICH.

He studied the law in the Middle Temple, and was appointed Autumn Reader to that Society in 1530. After filling various offices connected with the law, the seals of the office of High Chancellor were delivered to him on the 30th of November, 1547, and soon after he was created Baron Rich, of Lees in Essex. He owed his advancement to Cromwell, and was a staunch supporter of that minister's favourite measures; he had little intellect, and less principle, which was sufficiently exemplified in his nefarious conduct to Sir Thomas More. He died in 1566.

XLVIII. THE LADY RICH.

This lady was the wife of the nobleman just mentioned, but her history is wrapped up in darkness.

XLIX. THE LADY OF RICHMOND.

This portrait represents Mary, only daughter of Thomas Howard, third, Duke of Norfolk, by his second Duchess. She was married, at a very early age, to Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, a natural son of King Henry VIII.

The celebrated Henry, Earl of Surrey, was her brother, at whose iniquitous trial, in 1546, this lady was called as a witness, and brought forward a body of evidence against him, so keenly pointed, and so full of secrets, which from their nature must have been voluntarily disclosed by her, that we cannot but suspect her conduct of a degree of rancour, unpardonable in any case, but in this unnatural.

L. THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

This was John Fisher, born at Beverley in Yorkshire in 1459. He was a prelate remarkable for his private virtues, for his learning, and for a zealous discharge of the duties of his pastoral function. At a time when the lower order of the clergy were distinguished by their ignorance and debauchery, and the higher by a more refined luxury, and a turn for political intrigue, this bishop's conduct displayed the pure simplicity of a primitive Christian, and rigid morality of a Roman Stoic; plain, patient, and sincere, humble but courageous, mild though determined, his character has defied that oblivion, which commonly obscures the favourers of an exploded cause, and in the midst of our proud veneration for the Protestant Martyrs of the 16th century, we regret that he suffered for the contrary doctrine, and feel that the name of this good Catholic would have been a valuable addition to the glorious catalogue.

LI. J. RUSSELL, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

This gentleman owed his introduction at the Court of Henry VII to a mere accident; Philip, Archduke of Austria, having been shipwrecked at Weymouth, on his passage from Flanders to Spain was entertained by Sir Thomas Trenchard, and lived splendidly in his house till the King invited him to Court. It chanced that Sir Thomas sent for his cousin, Mr. Russell, then lately arrived from his travels, to wait on the royal stranger, who was so

much pleased with the conversation of his visitor, that he took him in his company to Windsor, recommended him strongly to Henry, and thus opened the way to his future fortune.

In 1538, he was created Baron Russell of Cheney's in Bucks, and in 1540, became enriched beyond all precedent, by grants of Church Lands. Edward VI created him Earl of Bedford in 1550. He died in 1555, and was buried at Cheneys.

LII. FRANCIS RUSSELL, EARL OF BEDFORD.

This nobleman devoted himself to his country on the only just principles of public service,—loyalty to his prince, reverence to religion, and submission to the laws. He had talents capable of directing the most important state affairs; but those talents were, in a manner, governed by a noble simplicity of mind, so contrary to the spirit of party and political intrigue, that he always declined accepting the great offices, which were repeatedly offered to him, choosing to serve his prince rather with his person than with his counsel, and preferring obedience, regulated by his own honesty, to that affectation of authority which must occasionally submit to the interests and the caprice of colleagues. The vast wealth which he inherited in his youth from his father, seduced him neither into indolence, debauchery, or pride. His charity was as pure as his patriotism, and as free from vanity as that from ambition: he seemed to hold his weighty purse but as a trustee for the unfortunate: so extensive were his alms and his hospitality, that Queen Elizabeth used to say, "my Lord of Bedford made all the beggars." To conclude, in the concise but comprehensive words of Camden, "he was a true follower of religion and virtue." He died on the 28th of July, 1585, and was buried at Cheneys.

LIII. QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR.

She was the eldest daughter of Sir John Seymour of Wolf Hall, in Wiltshire. Her connexions and accomplishments procured for her the office of a maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, and her beauty made her the innocent cause of her mistress's ruin. Equally a stranger to sensibility and morals, the attachment of Henry to this lady soon became irresistible, and his disgust for the Queen increased to a degree of dislike little short of hatred. He determined to make Jane Seymour his wife, and the unhappy Anne Boleyn was accused of adultery, and put to death. The unfeeling widower married the lady of whom we are treating, in the last week of May, 1536, and on the 12th of October, 1537, she was delivered of a son, afterwards the excellent Edward VI, but the joy for his birth was soon abated by the death of the Queen. She was buried at Windsor on the 8th of November, 1537.

LIV. SIR WILLIAM SHERRINGTON.

There is but little known of this gentleman, and that little highly unfavourable to his memory, his dishonesty only having preserved his name from oblivion. He was appointed to the office of Vice Treasurer of the Mint at Bristol, under Henry VIII, and in the beginning of the next reign, was accused of embezzling the coin and of other misdemeanors in the execution of his office. The event of his prosecution is not known.

LV. SIR THOMAS STRANGE.

He seems to have retired at an early time of life, from all the vanities of the capital; and we find him in no public situation but that of High Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, which office he served in the 24th of Henry VIII. He died on the 16th of January, 1545.

LVI. M. SOUCH.

More than one commoner of the name of Zouch, frequently then spelled as above, was living in Holbein's time. It is not possible, therefore, to fix with certainty on the lady here presented under the title of Mrs. which is intended by the initial letter.

LVII. THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, was descended from an ancient and powerful family, seated at Aldwarke, in Yorkshire. Being introduced at the court of Henry VIII, that monarch appointed him one of the esquires for the body, which was confirmed to him by patent in 1513. He was employed in several naval commands, and in various embassies and negociations under Henry, and in 1538, obtained the Earldom of Southampton, and was soon after appointed Lord Privy Seal. In the autumn of 1543, he commanded the van-guard of the army then sent against Scotland under the Duke of Norfolk, and died after a short illness, at Newcastle upon Tyne, on his march into that kingdom.

LVIII. SIR RICHARD SOUTHWELL.

There are few circumstances either of the public or private history of this gentleman which can be positively ascertained. It should seem, however, that he merited no better appellation than that of a tool to the statesmen of his time. We find him employed in packing up Sir Thomas More's books and papers, when that great man was committed to the Tower; and we find him at the trial, when called on by More to falsify the treacherous evidence of Rich, declaring that he did not hear a conversation which passed with loud warmth in his presence, while he was busied in that mean task. He was, however, held in

some degree of confidence by Henry, for that Prince appointed him an assistant executor of his last will. In the two following reigns he is barely mentioned. He lived to a great age, and at the time of his death held the office of master of the ordnance to Queen Elizabeth.

Holbein's picture of Sir Richard Southwell is in the grand Duke's Gallery at Florence.

LIX, LX. HENRY AND CHARLES BRANDON, DUKES OF SUFFOLK.

The exquisite miniatures painted by Holbein, after which these two portraits were engraved, are in the Royal Cabinet, and in the highest state of preservation. They are mentioned in the Catalogue of King Charles the First's Collection, in the barbarous dispersion of which they seem to have been overlooked, as we have no notice either of the alienation or recovery of them. They represent Henry, and Charles, his brother, the sons of the warlike and accomplished Charles, Duke of Suffolk, by his fourth wife, Catherine, daughter and sole heir of William, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby. Henry was born September the 6th, 1530; and Charles, on the 10th of March, 1537. The former succeeded to his father's honours, and the latter also was Duke of Suffolk, but, alas! only for a few hours, for they died of the sweating sickness on the same day, the 16th of July, 1551, at the bishop of Lincoln's palace at Buckden, whither they had retired from London, in the hope of avoiding that infection which had fatally seized them before their departure.

LXI. THE DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK.

This lady was the mother of the two young Lords of whom we have just treated. Her second husband was Richard Bertie, of Berested in Kent, a gentleman of sin-

gular accomplishments, to whom she brought a noble fortune. She distinguished herself in the reign of Edward VI, by her zeal for the Reformation, insomuch that she seems to have been marked as a victim to the blind enthusiasm of his successor, or rather, perhaps, to the malice of an implacable prelate, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, whom she had personally offended. Mr. Bertie foreseeing the frightful consequences which were likely to result in these dreadful times from this circumstance, made powerful interest to obtain the Queen's permission to travel, and succeeding in his suit, immediately passed over to Calais. Six months after his departure he was joined by the Duchess, then great with child, in Brabant, and having travelled through most of the Imperial States, under feigned characters, and having undergone many perils, from the cruel bigotry of the German Catholics, whom Mary had formally advertised of their elopement, they were charitably invited by Sigismund II, King of Poland, to take an Asylum in his dominions, where they were honourably entertained till the death of Mary, in 1558, when they returned to peace and splendour. They had a son, born at Wesel, in the Duchy of Cleves, and called, in allusion to the painful wanderings of his parents, Peregrine, a name still preserved in the family. The Duchess died on the 19th of September, 1580.

LXII. THOMAS, EARL OF SURREY.

He was the eldest son of that celebrated Henry, who bore the same title, and fell the last sacrifice to the jealousy and tyranny of Henry VIII. He succeeded to the Dukedom of Norfolk in 1557, on the death of his grandfather, Thomas, the third Duke, and espoused Elizabeth's title to the throne with ardour, and was one of the first objects of her gratitude. In 1567, Charles the Ninth, of France, having complimented Elizabeth with the authority

to invest two of her great men with the order of St. Michael, she named the Duke of Norfolk for one. In the following year he was a commissioner at York, to examine the charges brought by Murray against the Queen of Scots; and there he entertained the first idea of that unfortunate scheme of alliance with Mary, for which he was eventually led to the scaffold. For six months after his condemnation on a charge of high treason, Elizabeth hesitated whether to take the life of a nobleman, not less beloved by herself than by her people, but at length gave way to the impulse of fear and jealousy. The Duke suffered death on the 2d of June, 1572, with that pious resignation, and dignified heroism, which bespoke at once the purity and the grandeur of his character.

LXIII. THE COUNTESS OF SURREY.

This lady was Frances, wife of the celebrated Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. If there were any thing remarkable in her character or story, it has been totally lost in the cloud of misfortune, which, in her time, obscured the splendour of her husband's family.

LXIV. LORD VAUX.

This was Thomas, second Lord Vaux of Harwedon. In 1532, he waited on the King in his splendid expedition to Calais and Bologne, a little before which time he is said to have had the custody of the mild and persecuted Catherine of Arragon. He died early in the reign of Philip and Mary.

LXV. THE LADY VAUX.

She was the wife of the nobleman just mentioned. Holbein's picture after this drawing is in the royal collection at Hampton Court.

LXVI. WARHAM, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

This prelate was born at Okeley, in Hampshire, about the year 1456. Soon after his coming to London, where he practised with much reputation in the Court of Arches, he became well known at court, and acquired no small degree of favour with Henry VII, who delighted in civilians, and thought them the only men for the management of niceties in state affairs. He was appointed to the office of Master of the Rolls, which he held nine years, and afterwards rose, with great rapidity, to the most exalted situations, in Church and State, for in 1502 the great seal was delivered to him, as Lord Keeper; within a few weeks after he was installed Bishop of London; on the first of January following was appointed Lord Chancellor, and in the ensuing March translated to Canterbury: to these high offices was added the dignity of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which he was elected in 1506. Being considerably teased by that aspiring prelate, Cardinal Wolsey, Warham resigned the seals in 1515. He now retired from all public business, except that of his church, and having passed several years in his diocese, in a faithful discharge of the duties of his high calling, died on the 23d of August, 1532, and was buried in his Cathedral.

Holbein's picture after this drawing remains in the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth.

LXVII. LORD WENTWORTH.

This nobleman was the representative of a younger branch of the ancient family of Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse in Yorkshire, and was summoned to parliament as a Baron on the second of December, 1530. To what merit he owed that dignity, or his exaltation to the office of Lord Chamberlain in the following reign, is not known, for history furnishes only a solitary and in-

significant instance of his public conduct. It is merely that he accompanied the Marquis of Northampton in his expedition against the Norfolk insurgents in the 2d year of Edward VI. He died on the 3d of March, 1551, and was buried in one of the Chapels of Westminster Abbey.

LXVIII. CHARLES WINGFIELD.

Of the life and character of this gentleman there is little known. He was the son of Sir Richard Wingfield, Knight of the Garter, to whom Henry VIII granted Kimbolton Castle in Huntingdonshire, with many other very considerable estates forfeited by the last Duke of Buckingham of the Staffords.

LXIX. SIR THOMAS WYAT.

The story of this eminent person, probably one of the principal ornaments of an age unable to discern his merits, or unwilling to record them, has been very imperfectly related. He was born at Allington Castle in Kent, the ancient seat of his family, in 1503, and was the son of Sir Henry Wyat. He may be said to have finished his education in the society of that delightful character, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, with whom he travelled abroad, and with whom he "tasted in Italy," says Wood, "the sweet and stately measures of the Italian poesy." These, as far as the rude state of our language, and the still ruder taste of the time, would allow, he applied to English verse. His poems were printed at London in 1565, and have since been frequently republished, in conjunction with those of his noble friend; but here, as in other points of view, we have but glimpses of him; for, through the ignorance or carelessness of the original editor, his pieces are so confusedly blended with the Earl's that not many of them can be positively ascertained.

His influence with Henry VIII was proverbial. Lloyd tells us that "when a man was newly preferred they

said he had been in Sir Thomas Wyat's closet." He died in 1541.

An original picture of him, which has been frequently copied, is in the possession of the Earl of Romney. It is nearly a profile, and bears a strong resemblance to Holbein's drawing.

LXX. *Head supposed to be* CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

There is an Engraving in small by Hollar, after this drawing. It is not known with certainty whom it is intended to represent; but so many of the collectors of English heads have determined that it was meant for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, that it cannot properly be placed among the purely anonymous. It has, however, little or no resemblance to his undoubted portrait at Strawberry Hill, which was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries; and the late noble possessor of that picture was of opinion that Holbein's drawing was intended for Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

Twelve anonymous portraits follow, of which eight are those of Ladies, and the remaining four Gentlemen.

It may be necessary to say that the portraits of the Lady Elyot, Philip Melancthon, and John Poins, are engraved by C. Metz; and that of John Reskimer by C. Knight; all the others are by Bartolozzi, as is expressed in the Advertisement at the beginning of the volume.

THE FEMININE MONARCHIE, or a Treatise concerning Bees, and the Dve Ordering of them. Wherein the Truth, found out by experience and diligent Observation, discovereth the idle and fond Conceipts, which many haue written anent this subiect. By Char. Bvtler Magd. At Oxford, Printed by Joseph Barnes, 1609, 12mo.

This little book is not paged: after the title there is a "Preface to the Reader," of 5 pages, dated Wotton, July 11, 1609, of which place the author was vicar. Then follow some Latin and English Verses addressed to the author, contained in two pages, which are succeeded by a Table of Contents occupying fifteen pages.

The first chapter begins on signature *A*, and the book ends with that of *O*.

It is divided into ten chapters, which treat of the management of Bees, according to the following order; 1. Of the nature and properties of Bees, and of their Queene; 2. Of the placing of them, and of their seats; 3. Of their hives and the dressing of them; 4. Of the breeding of bees, and of the drone; 5. Of their swarming, and the hiving of them; 6. Of their Worke; 7. Of their Enemies; 8. Of removing them; 9. Of feeding them; 10. Of the fruit and profit of them; this chapter is divided into three parts, the first shewing the taking of the Combs; the second the trying of honey and wax, with the making of methe (mead); and the third the singular virtues of honey, mead and wax, for the use and comfort of man. This chapter is followed by "the conclusion to the Reader." in which the author is earnest in his desire that tithes should be faithfully and truly paid, not only of the fruits of the earth, but of the profits of trade and business, and gives a short account of their origin, as well from Scripture as from History.

Besides this edition, which is the first, there are two others,

viz. the second at London, 1623, and the third at Oxford, 1634. It was translated into the Latin Language by Richard Richardson of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and published at London, in 1673, in octavo. The translator, in this edition, left out some of the ornamental and emblematical part of the English copy, and intermixed his own Observations on Bees, with the author's, together with what he had gathered from books or from those whose experience in keeping bees had enabled him by their information to impart it in this manner. The translation only selling slowly, a new title page was put to the book, in which it was said to be printed at Oxford, in 1682.

The author, Charles Butler, was born at one of the Wycombes in the County of Buckingham, and was entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1579, took a degree in Arts, and being made one of the Bible Clerks of Magdalen College, was translated thereto. Soon afterwards he became Master of Basingstoke School, in Hampshire, where he continued about seven years, and was promoted to the Vicarage of Lawrence Wotton, where he died in the year 1647, aged about 88 years.

Besides the Treatise on Bees, he wrote the following Books, viz.

1. Rhetoricæ libri duo, quorum prior de Tropis & Figuris, posterior de voce et gestu præcipit, &c. Oxford, 1618.

2. De propinquitate matrimonium impediente regula generalis. Oxford, 1625?

3. Oratoriæ libri duo. Oxford, 1633?

The same, London, 1635, 8vo.

4. English Grammar. Oxford, 1634?

5. The Principles of Music. London, 1636?

The Lives, and Characters, Deaths, Burials, and Epitaphs, Works of Piety, Charity, and other Munificent Benefactions of all the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England since the Reformation, as settled by Queen Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1559. Collected from their several Registers, Wills, in the Prerogative Offices, authentic Records, and other valuable MS. Collections; and compared with the best Accounts hitherto published of this kind. By JOHN LE NEVE, Gent. *London*, 1720, 8vo. Vol. I. Part I. and Vol. I. Part II.

That they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.
Rev. xiv. 13.

The first part contains

The Title,
Dedication to William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 page.
Contents of the 2 Parts, or first volume, 1 page.
Preface, 11 pages.
Errata, &c. 1 page.
Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, p. 1, to 268.
Proposals for publishing this work, 2 pages.
Books published by the same author, 1 page.

According to the title of this work, given above, it would appear that these two volumes are only part of a larger work, intended to comprise an account of the lives of all the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England, which the author did not complete.

The lives of the following Archbishops of Canterbury are given in this part, in the order of their succession, viz. Matthew Parker, Edmund Grindal, John Whitgift, Richard Bancroft, George Abbot, William Laud, William Juxon, Gilbert Sheldon, William Sancroft, John Tillotson, Thomas Tenison.

The second Part contains

The Title.
Contents of the two parts, on the back of the title.
Dedication to William, Lord Archbishop of York, 1 page.
Advertisement, 1 page.
Lives of the Archbishops of York, p. 1 to 288.
List of Subscribers, 7 pages.
Notice respecting the second volume, 1 page.

This part treats of the Lives of the following Archbishops of York, viz. Thomas Young, Edwyn Sandys, John Piers, Matthew Hutton, Toby Matthew, George Mountain, Samuel Harsnet, Richard Neyle, John Williams, Accepted Frewen, Richard Sterne, John Dolben, Thomas Lamplugh, and John Sharpe.

At the end of this part there is a notice respecting the second volume, which the author proposed to divide into three parts, the first to contain the lives of the Protestant Bishops of London, the second those of Durham, and the third of Winchester.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Tower of London, By the late THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq.*

[Concluded from page 92.]

THE OFFICE ROOM.

In the Office Room, where the business is transacted, are deposited the Calendars to the Records, amounting to 102 volumes, 45 of which were either made, completed, or procured during the time Mr. Astle held the office of

Keeper of the Records in the Tower. Besides the Calendars or Repertories to the Records preserved in Wakefield Tower, which have been already mentioned, there are some now of less use, since complete Repertories have been made to each Class.

There is a calendar or collection of all grants of inheritance from the Crown, from King John to Richard III, both reigns inclusive, in three volumes folio: but these grants are referred to in the Calendars to the Patent Rolls, as all Royal Grants of Inheritance must necessarily have passed the Great Seal.

There are also Calendars to the Grants of Free Warren, Markets, Fairs, and other liberties, from King John to Edward IV, which are referred to in the Calendars of the Patent and Charter Rolls.

There is a Calendar of the Attainders, Restitutions, and Resumptions in Parliament, from 4 Edward III to the end of the reign of King Edward IV.

Also some old Calendars to Records of different reigns, but most of these are now of little consequence, since more complete Repertories have been made. There are some Indexes to the Records above mentioned in the British Museum, and in the College of Arms, which would not be of any use at the Tower.

The Book of Common Prayer, or Liturgy of the Church of England, as established by law soon after the Restoration, with the Great Seal of England appendant thereto, and certified to be a correct Copy, under the Hands and Seals of eight learned Persons appointed by the King, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date the first day of November, 1662. This book is printed on vellum, and has several corrections in manuscript. It is a large folio, and was printed at London, 1662.

MANUSCRIPTS.

An Account of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Inner Temple. By JOHN CALEY, *Esq. F. S. A.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Manuscripts in the Library of the Inner Temple are above four hundred in number; many of these are on subjects of Divinity, General History, &c. &c. others are ancient Manuscripts of English Historians, and the remainder, of which the following is an account, may be thus classed, viz. Manuscripts concerning, 1. Parliamentary Matters; 2. Statute and Common Law; 3. Ecclesiastical Matters; 4. Copies and Extracts from Records; 5. Repertories to other Repositories; 6. Miscellanea.

I. PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS.

These consist of, 1. Copies from the Parliament Rolls, from Edward II to Henry VIII, and are contained in 33 Volumes folio. 2. Journals of the House of Lords from Henry VIII, to the 32d of King Charles II, comprized in 46 Volumes folio.

3. Journals of the House of Commons from 1604 to 1707, comprized in 83 Volumes folio.

These Manuscript Copies of the Rolls and Journals must formerly have been of considerable use to the Student, but are now, since they have been printed, comparatively of very little value.

4. Proceedings in Parliament and Miscellanies.—See MISCELLANEA.

5. The Antiquity, Power, and Privileges of Parliament. —See also MISCELLANEA.

6. Cases argued in Parliament, in Mr. Prynne's own Hand Writing, and never printed.

II. STATUTE AND COMMON LAW.

These comprize, 1. Divers Ancient Statutes, from Magna Charta to King Henry VI, and a volume of Private Acts from Henry VIII to Charles II.

2. Official Reports, viz. A Year Book from the 10th to the 16th of King Edward III, inclusive.—This Year Book is extremely valuable, the whole of the period to which it relates, except the 10th year, being deficient in the printed copies. It is very fairly written, in a coeval hand, and upon examining the 10th year with the printed copy, they appear so nearly alike, as almost to induce a belief that this Manuscript for that year was used in the printed edition.

Another Year Book, containing the 38th, 40th, 41st, and 42d years of King Edward III, and the third of Henry VI—The hand in which this manuscript is written is not coeval.

3. Unofficial Reports, viz. 1. A volume of Reports, in which there are a few cases in the reigns of Edward III and Henry VI, but chiefly of the time of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth.

2. Cases in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, comprized in nine volumes folio

3. A Collection of Paper Books and Pleadings, in Cases determined in the King's Bench, from the 14th to the 27th of George II, in 14 volumes folio.

These were presented to the Society by Sir Martin Wright.

4. Cases determined in Law and Equity, by Thomas Ley, Esq. from 1750 to 1765, in four volumes, and by him bequeathed to the Society.

III. ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

1. A collection as to the jurisdiction the Clergy hath used in England, and their exceeding the same, and as to Prohibitions and Modus Decimandi.

2. A volume of Instruments and Proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts—ancient.

3. Another, containing Prohibitions, &c.

4. Registrum Chartarum Ecclesiæ Sarum.

IV. COPIES AND EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS, VIZ.

1. Placita de Juratis et Assisis apud Wigorn, Salop, & Novum Castrum super Tynam, 1, 2, 3, 20, and 21 Edward I.

Placita coram Rege, temp. Edward I.

Placita coram Rege, 1 ad 27 Edw. II.

Placita coram Rege, 1 ad 37 Edw. III. 2 vol.

Placita Temporibus, Johannis, Edw. I, Edw. II, 1 Edw. III.

The above Placita are contained in six volumes folio.

2. A set of very important Manuscripts, upon various subjects, intituled simply "Recorda", which upon examination appear to contain a great number of copies and extracts from the Charter Rolls, Claus Rolls, Patent Rolls, Placita of various Courts, and other Records, from the reign of King John to that of Edward IV, in 38 volumes folio.

3. The Charters, Privileges, proceedings, &c. relating to the City of London, collected by William Petyt, Esquire, upon the Quo Warranto brought against the City by Charles II, in two volumes folio.

V. REPERTORIES TO OTHER REPOSITORIES.

1. An Index or Repertory to Decrees, Orders, Inrolments, and some other records, of the Court of Exchequer from Edward I, to the present reign, compiled with great care and accuracy by Adam Martin, Esquire, one of the Sworn Clerks of the King's Remembrancer's Office, and by him bequeathed to the Society, in two volumes octavo. A Copy of this Manuscript is in the possession of D. B. Fowler, Esq. of the Exchequer.

with any of those restrictions which accompanied the bequest of a similar collection to another honourable Society of the Law. (Lincoln's Inn.)

These manuscripts, with very few exceptions, seem to have been partly collected and partly composed by William Petyt, Esq. author of "The Ancient Rights of the Commons of England asserted," and other publications; which evidently prove him to have possessed great learning and industry.

This gentleman, by his official situation, as Keeper of the Records in the Tower, was enabled to collect from thence, as he did also from various other repositories, that ample store of materials, founded upon the best authorities, which these manuscripts contain.

His great view in forming this body of information appears to have been, that such manuscripts as deserved it, might by publication be rendered of advantage to posterity.

Accordingly, by his last will, dated the 12th of July, 1705, he gave and devised, amongst other things, "his books of Law,* History, Antiquity, and Parliamentary Proceedings, which cost him many years pains and study, and stood him in much charge in collecting," to Joseph Offley, Esq. and others, and to his brother Silvester Petyt, his trustees, in trust and to the intent and purpose that they would use their utmost endeavours for preserving and keeping them safe and entire for public use, in such place or places as they, or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them, from time to time should appoint, and not suffer or permit them to be embezzled or sold; for which purpose he also gave 150l. to buy or build a

* It is rather singular, that there is not in this library a single manuscript of Glanvill, Bracton, or any other of the ancient law writers.

place convenient for preserving and keeping them; to be settled on his trustees or the survivors of them, or the heirs of the survivors of them, in fee simple, in trust for the purposes aforesaid; and by his said will, he did earnestly desire his trustees that they would, in convenient time after his decease, in justice to truth and his memory, procure such of his manuscripts as they should think fit, to be printed, to remain for public use to posterity.

He gave also to the Honourable the Society of the Middle Temple, 50l. to be laid out by his executor, to buy books for augmenting their library; and to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple 50l. to be laid out towards a library there to be erected.

Upon Mr. Petyt's decease, which happened not long afterwards, Silvester Petyt, Esq. his brother and executor, and the rest of the trustees proposed to the Society of the Inner Temple, of which society William Petyt, Esq. had been treasurer, that if they would provide a place for a library to deposit the collection in, and thereby preserve the same for public use, according to the true intent and meaning of the said will, that then the said trustees would consent that Mr. Petyt's books should be deposited in such place as the society would so assign as a library, and that Mr. Silvester Petyt should pay into the society the sum of 150l. contained in the said will.

All these conditions appear to have been agreed to upon the part of the society, and a building was erected adjoining to the hall for the reception of Mr. Petyt's books, in the year 1707, in which they have ever since remained.

I cannot conclude without observing, that as well from the inspection I have made into Mr. Petyt's manuscripts upon this, as upon former occasions, I am convinced they contain an abundant fund of information of the highest importance, evidently evincing the skill and judgment of

the collector, and which may be consulted with advantage by the lawyer, the historian, and the antiquary.

The building above alluded to, erected in 1707 by the society, for the reception of Mr. Petyt's books and manuscripts, is as secure and commodious as can be desired.

The manuscripts are in a very good state of preservation; they are carefully locked up in presses, and can be resorted to without any difficulty, being arranged numerically, according to the catalogue.

There is in the library a catalogue of the printed books and manuscripts, but that of the latter is neither so full nor so correct as might be wished. It is not known that any catalogue of these manuscripts exists elsewhere.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANEA.

SKELTON, THE POET LAUREAT.

His poems, says Dr. Farmer, are printed, 1736, with the title of "Pithy, Pleasant, and Profitable Works of Maister Skelton, Poete Laureate." But, says Mr. Cibber, after several other writers, "how, or by what interest he was made laureat, or whether it was a title he assumed to himself, cannot be determined." This is an error, pretty generally received, and it may be worth while to remove it.

A facetious author says somewhere, That a poet laureat, in the modern idea, is a gentleman, who hath an annual stipend for reminding us of the new year, and the birth-day: but formerly a poet laureat was a real University Graduate.

"Skelton wore laurell wreath,
And past in Schools we know,"

says Churchyarde, in the poem prefixed to his Works. "And Master Caxton in his preface to the Boke of Eneydos, 1490, hath a passage which well deserves to be quoted without abridgment: I pray Mayster John Skelton late created Poete Laureate in the Unyversite of Oxenforde, to oversee and correcte thys sayd booke, and taddresse and expowne whereas shall be founde faulte; to theym that shall require it; for him I knowe for suffycyent to expowne and Englyshe every dyfficulte that is therein, for he hath late translated the Epystles of Tullye and the Book of Dyodorus Syculus, and diverse other workes, out of Latyn in Englysshe, not in rude and old Langage, but in polyshed and ornate termes, craftely, as he that hath redde Vyrgyle, Ouyde, Tullye, and all the other noble poets and oratours, to me unknown: and also he hath redde the ix Muses, and understantes their musicalle scyences, and to whom of them eche scyence is approved; I suppose he hath dronken of Elycon's Well!!!" Skelton was rector of Diss, in Norfolk, and patronized by the Earl of Northumberland. He wrote against Wolsey. Erasmus styled him very strangely, "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus."

KING CHARLES II.

In a very curious and scarce pamphlet, entitled, "A Proper Memorial for the 29th of May," &c. &c. Lond. 1715, 8vo. his Majesty is described as having effected his escape from the rebels, after the battle of Worcester, in the following garb: "He had on a white steeple crowned hat, without any other lining besides grease, both sides of the brim so doubled up with handling that they looked like two spouts, a leather doublet full of holes, and almost black with grease about the sleeves, collar and waist; an old green Woodriff's coat, thread bare, and patched in most places; with a pair of breeches of the same cloth, and in the same condition, the slops hanging down loose to the middle

of the leg; hose and shoes of different parishes; the hose were grey stirrups, much darned and clouted, especially about the knees, under which he had a pair of flannel riding stockings of his own, the tops of them cut off. His shoes had been cobbled, being pieced both on the soles and seams, and the upper leathers so cut and slashed to fit them to his feet, that they were quite unfit to defend him either from water or dirt. This exotic and deformed dress, added to his short hair, cut off by the ears; his face coloured brown with walnut tree leaves; and a rough crooked thorn stick in his hand, had so metamorphosed him, that it was hard, even for those who had been before well acquainted with his person, and conversant with him, to have discovered who he was."

DRYDEN.

Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, happening to pay a morning visit to Dryden, whom he always respected, found him in an unusual agitation of spirits, even to a trembling. On enquiring the cause, "I have been up all night (replied the old bard), my musical friends made me promise to write them an ode for their feast of St. Cecilia: I have been so struck with the subject which occurred to me, that I would not leave it till I had completed it: here it is finished at one sitting." And immediately he shewed him the ode, which places the British lyric poetry above that of any other nation. This anecdote, as true as it is curious, was imparted by Lord Bolingbroke to Pope. The rapidity, and yet the perspicuity of the thoughts, the glow and the expressiveness of the images, those certain marks of the first sketch of a master, conspire to corroborate the fact. It is not to be understood that this piece was not afterwards reconsidered, retouched, and corrected.

Dryden's necessities obliged him to produce, besides many other poetical pieces, twenty-seven plays in twenty-five years. He got 25l. for the copy, and 70l. for his benefits generally.

Dramatic poetry was certainly not his talent. His plays, a very few passages excepted, are insufferably unnatural. It is remarkable that he did not scruple to confess, that he could not relish the pathos and simplicity of Euripides. When he published his Fables, Tonson agreed to give him two hundred and sixty eight pounds for ten thousand verses. And to complete the full number of lines stipulated for, he gave the bookseller the Epistle to his Cousin, and the celebrated Music Ode.

THE FINE ARTS.

In Winkelman's "History of Art among the Ancients," is to be found perhaps the best account of the gradual decay of Painting, Architecture, and Medals, that can be read; abounding with many instances of the fate that has befallen many exquisite pieces of art. Among the rest he says, that when the Austrians took Madrid, Lord Galloway searched for a very celebrated Busto of Caligula, that he knew Cardinal G. Colonna had conveyed to Spain: which fine Busto he at last found in the Escurial, where it served for a weight of the Turret Clock. What Winkelman says of the Laocoon is a capital piece of criticism and just taste; which he finishes by mentioning a matchless absurdity, worthy of the country where it is to be found, that in the castle of St. Ildephonso in Spain, there is a relief of this group of Laocoon and his Sons, with a figure of Cupid fluttering over their heads, as if flying to their assistance.

LORD CLARENDON.

When this nobleman was going from court, just after his profligate and ungrateful master had obliged him to resign the great seal, the Duchess of Cleveland meanly and wantonly insulted him from a window in the palace. He looked up at her, and only said, with a calm and contemptuous dignity, "Madam, if you live, you will grow old."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr Park's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry is in a state of great forwardness. The Editor's plan is not only to revise both text and notes, and free the extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been subjected, but also to supply a continuation in furtherance of Mr. Warton's plan.

The very copious Annotations on Warton's History, by the late learned antiquary, the Rev. George Ashby, together with various MS. observations left by that acute Critic Mr. Ritson, are in the hands of the present Editor, and so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served will be appended to the notes of Mr. Warton.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY, 1809.

Aikin—The Annual Review, for the year 1808. Edited by Arthur Aikin Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Bath—Rebellion in Bath; or the Battle of the Upper Rooms; a Poem in two Cantos. 4to. 5s.

Blacket—The Times; an Ode at the Commencement of the year 1809. By Joseph Blacket, 1s.

Brazils—The Brazil Pilot, or a Description of the Coast of Brazils, Translated from the Portuguese of Manuel Pimentel. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Catholic Bishops—Six Letters on the Subject of Dr. Milner's Explanation relating to the proposal made in the last Session of Parliament for admitting the King's Veto in the Election of Roman Catholic Bishops. 3s.

Chambers—An Introduction to Arithmetic, in which the four principal Rules are illustrated by a variety of Questions. By R. Chambers. 1s. 6d.

Corinna in England, and a Heroine in the Shade, A Modern Romance. 2 vol. 8s.

Cumberland—The London Review, conducted by Richard Cumberland, Esq. No. I. 5s.

Day—Critical Examination of the Act of 6th of Geo. I, relating to Unlawful and Unwarrantable Projects, demonstrating that the present Joint Stock Companies are neither within the Letter nor Spirit of that Act. By H. Day. 1s.

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Familiar Discourses on the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Litany. By a Dignitary of the Church. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 10.—1st April, 1809.

ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM: or an Account of the Antiquities and remarkable Curiosities in Nature or Art, observed in Travels through Great Britain, illustrated with Copper Plates. Centuria I. The second Edition, with large Additions. By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. F. R. and A. S.

ITINERARIUM, &c. Centuria II. To which is added, the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, Monk of Westminster, with an Account of that Author and his Work. By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. F. R. and A. S.

London: Printed for Messrs. Baker and Leigh, in York Street, Covent Garden, 1776.

O Patria, O Divum domus, Albion, inclyta bello!
O quam te memorem, quantum juvat usque morari
Mirarique tuæ spectacula plurima Terræ!

This book, containing many good notices of the Roman Antiquities in this Island, though the principal object of the author was the revival of our Celtic and Druidical Antiquities, is in two volumes, small folio. The Contents of the first volume are as follow: after the Title page, is the Preface, consisting of 4 pages; then, Verses addressed to the Author by his friends on the subject of these volumes, 4 pages; after which the work itself, which occupies 205 pages; a List of Plates in the first volume, then follows, containing 2 pages, and the Index, 4 pages.

The first edition of this work, of which only the first volume was printed, was published in 1724, in folio, under the following title; "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Antiquitys and remarkable Curiositys in Nature or

Art, observed in Travels through Great Britain; illustrated with copper prints, Centuria I." This volume was reprinted in 1766, by Dr. Stukeley's daughter, Mrs. Fleming, under the direction of Dr. Ducarel, with two additional plates and many notes, and a second volume added, which contains the unpublished plates occasionally mentioned in the volume first published; these two form what is called in the title-page the second edition of this work, though it is evident that the second volume is entirely new. The indifferent opinion which the author had unjustly conceived of the "Itinerary" as a hasty juvenile performance, or his attachment to the particular study of Druidism, prevented him from giving the continuation of it himself.

In the Preface the author expresses the intent of this Treatise as being to oblige the curious in the Antiquities of Britain. It is an account of places and things from inspection, not compiled from the labours of others, or from Travels made only in his own study; and if the Doctor's sentiments concerning Roman Stations and other matters, happen not to coincide with what has been written before, it is not, he says, that he differs from the authors of those writings, but that things did not so appear to him. The numerous plates the author has given of ground plots and prospects of Roman Cities, contributed he thought materially towards fixing their site, and preserving their memory, besides being useful to curious persons, in marking the places where Antiquities have from time to time been found. Dr. S. says that within the short space of time to which his travels were limited, he could not help observing the very great improvement, that had taken place in husbandry, grazing, in the cultivation of waste lands, in all sorts of trades and manufactures, and in towns and cities, especially in the great increase of population. This was written in the year 1724, and the improvements that have been made in a space of between eighty and ninety years since that time

in every branch of political economy, would not fail, if the Doctor could now observe the difference, of striking him with the most grand ideas respecting the progress of science and industry in every part of this happy country.

The first volume is divided into seven journeys, the first of which the author calls *Iter Domesticum*, and addresses it to Maurice Johnson, jun. Esq. This Iter contains a short Summary of what occurred to the Doctor as worth mentioning in his native country, that part of Lincolnshire, called HOLLAND. We may be assured, he says, that it was well inhabited by the ancient Britons, both as affording abundant pasturage for their cattle, wherein their chief sustenance and employment consisted, and in being so very secure from invasion and depredations of war and troublesome neighbours, by the difficult fens upon the edge of the high country. There are great numbers of *tumuli* or barrows, in all these parts, scarcely a parish being without one or more. They are generally of a very considerable bulk, much too large for Roman, nor has any thing Roman been discovered in cutting them through. The author supposes these were the high places of worship among our Cimbrian forefathers, purposely thrown up, because there were no natural hills in this low country, though some of these *tumuli* were no doubt places of sepulture.

But when the Romans had made considerable progress in reducing this island into the regular form of a province, and began the mighty work of lying down the great military ways, it is likely they then cast their eyes upon this fertile and wide extended plain, and projected the draining of it. In the reign of Nero, in all probability, they made the *Heamen Street*, as now called by a Saxon word, equivalent to the Latin *Via militaris*. This noble work, taking in the whole of it, was intended to be a meridian line running from the Southern Ocean, through London, to the utmost bounds of Scotland. Parallel to this road

runs a famous old drain called Car Dike, which, Morton in his Natural History of Northamptonshire has been very curious in tracing through that country. This is a vast artificial canal cut upon the edge of the fens from Peterborough river to Lincoln river, a distance of about 50 miles, and by the Romans beyond all doubt.

The author then proceeds to give an account of the embankment of the parts of Holland by the Romans; of the roads made by that people through this division of Lincolnshire; of the amazing number of subterraneous trees found in every part of this low country; and of the decoys, in which are taken an incredible number of wild ducks, which are mostly sent up to the London Market. He afterwards gives a short account of the towns, beginning with Lutton, where Dr. Busby, the celebrated Master of Westminster School, was born; from thence to Holbech (the *Salt Beach*), the native place of the author, from the Churchwardens' accounts of which town, commencing about the year 1453, he gives some curious extracts. The tower of Boston Church, in height 300 feet, is said to be the highest and noblest in Europe, and flatters a weary traveller with its prospect at the distance of ten miles, but it is easily seen 40 miles round this level country, and farther by sea. Then follows a short account of Crowland, which concludes this Iter.

The second Iter, termed *Iter Oxoniense*, is addressed to Mr. John Hardy of Nottingham. It commences at Stanford and proceeds to Foderinghay; Oundle; Boughton, the seat of the then Duke of Montagu; Geddington, where stood one of the stone crosses built by King Edward I, in memory of his Queen Eleanor, who died at Hareby, near Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, in 1291. The author then mentions Northampton, after which he describes Eston, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, where part of the noble collection of Roman and Greek Marbles, Statues,

Busts, Bas-reliefs, &c. made by the great Earl of Arundel was reposited.* He then proceeds to Towcester, Buckingham and Bicester, near which two Roman roads cross each other, the *Akeman Street*, running east and west, and the other road north and south. A short description of Oxford then follows, from which the author proceeds to Woodstock, Blenheim, Chipping Norton, Banbury, Warwick, and Coventry, at which latter place this Iter finishes.

The third Iter, termed *Iter Cimbricum*, is addressed to Dr. Massey, an eminent Physician at Wisbech. It commences at Grantham, which the author thinks was a Roman town; from thence to Nottingham, an ancient town of the Britons, who as soon as they had proper tools fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in. From Nottingham Dr. Stukeley proceeded to Derby, Chatsworth, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, deservedly reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak, and as remarkable for its situation in so wild a place, as it is for its curious fabric and ornaments; and from thence to Buxton, famous for its warm baths. He entered Cheshire at Lyme, from which place he proceeded to Northwich, which he takes to be the Roman station *Condate*; from Northwich he goes to Manchester, the *Mancunium* of the Romans, and the largest, most rich, populous, and busy village in England; from this town he passed through Delamere Forest, upon the Roman Road to Chester, a fine old city, and colony of the Romans, sometime the residence of the *Legio vicesima victrix*. Dr. Stukeley now entered Wales, and came to Wrexham in Flintshire, the church of which has the finest tower that he ever saw, except that at Boston. He remarked a great many words in the language of the Welsh, which are still retained by the people of

* These were afterwards presented by the Countess of Pomfret to the University of Oxford.

travelled upon the Roman road all the way. From Stamford he proceeded to Lincoln, a great and famous city of the Romans, graced with the title and privilege of a colony, and therefore called *Lindum colonia.* From Lincoln he goes to Littleborough, the Roman *Agelocum* or *Segelocum;* from thence to Spittle on the Street, Wintringham, Aukborough, Barrow, Caster, Brough near Newark, the Roman *Crocolana*, Newark, and Leicester. Being now got upon the Watling Street, he made this remark, that it is the direct road to Rome; for take a ruler, and lay it on a map of Europe from Chester through London and Dover, and it makes a strait line with Rome, so that the great founders had this satisfaction when they travelled upon it, that they were ever going upon the line that led to the imperial capitol. The Doctor now went to Weedon on the Street, Towcester, Dunstable, Berkhampstead, and London; from London to Rochester, Maidstone, Charing, Feversham, Canterbury, Dover, and Hythe, having travelled for the space of 500 miles, all upon Roman roads.

The sixth Iter, termed *Iter Dumnoniense,* is addressed to the Earl of Pembroke. This journey is preceded by an account of what the author observed in a Tour made round that nobleman's seat at Wilton, while Dr. Stukeley was on a visit to the Earl. Having recited these matters as preliminary he begins his journey from Marlborough, the Roman *Cunetio*, and pursues the Roman road to Hedington, where he stops to correct an error in the 13th and 14th Journeys of Antoninus. From this place, he proceeds to Bath, the antiquities of which he describes at some length, and afterwards gives a detailed account of the ancient remain called Camalet Castle, near North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, the *Colomeæ* of Ravennas. He then comes to Glastonbury, the abbey of which place, in the times of superstition was the first in rank for fame

and sanctity, and said to be the first Christian church in Britain. From Glastonbury he goes to Chard, and Honiton, from which he proceeds to Exeter, the famous *Isca Dumaniorum* of the Romans, the last station this way of Antonimus, and the *pen caer* of the Britons. Entering Dorsetshire, Dr. Stukeley, a little north of Bridport, travels on the great *Icening Street* of the Romans to Dorchester, which derives its name, not from beginning, but ending, at the Iceni, *via ad Icenos*. At Dorchester, the Roman *Durnovaria*, is the noble Amphitheatre of the Romans, situate on a plain in the open fields about a quarter of a mile from the town, which is here described at considerable length, and which the Doctor estimates would contain upwards of 12,000 spectators.

The seventh Iter, termed *Iter Septimum Antonini Aug.* is addressed to Roger Gale, Esq. This journey was made in the order of the Itinerary, but the author took in several other places by the way, which relate to the clearing some parts of other journies. Parallel to the great Icening Street, runs another Roman road from south west to north east, through London, beginning at the sea-coast in Hampshire, by Romsey, and ending at the sea-coast in Suffolk about Aldborough. The name of this road is utterly lost. The lower part of it, or that comprehended between London and Ringwood, is the subject of this journey. The Doctor first describes the Roman station *Vindoma*, now Silchester, and its Amphitheatre, similar in all points to that at Dorchester. After this he gives, in a letter to Dr. Edmund Halley, an admirable description of a Solar Eclipse, which he observed on Haradon Hill, two miles east of Ambresbury, and then proceeds to Old Sarum, the Roman *Sorbiodunum*; the history of its glory, its strange vicissitudes, and its ruin by removal of the church to New Sarum, may be learned from various authors who have treated on the topogra-

phical antiquities of this kingdom. The author now gives a catalogue of the Earl of Pembroke's noble collection of marbles at Wilton, the Busts in which are in number 183; the Statues, 86; the Basso-Relievos, 15; and Miscellaneous Pieces, 9. From Sorbiodunum he travels on the Ikening Street till he arrives at *Vindogladia*, now Bordston, at which village he fixes that station, which till then had been placed at Wimborn Minster. He then proceeds to Blandford, Ringwood, Rumsey, Winchester, and Southampton. At Portsmouth he stops to describe the dock-yard, and to give a short account of the British Navy, which then consisted of 232 ships of all sorts. From Portsmouth he goes to Chichester, at which city a Roman inscription had then been recently found, and the author inserts a long account of it written by Roger Gale, Esq. From Chichester he proceeds to Farnham, which he thinks was the *Calcva Atrebatum* of the Romans, and concludes this Iter with mentioning that the present village of Stanes was the Roman *Pontes*.

The second volume of this work opens with an Advertisement, comprised in one page, in which it is mentioned that it plainly appears Dr. Stukeley had altered the plan of his intended History of the ancient Celts, &c. mentioned in the Preface to the first volume, by his publishing *Stonehenge* and *Abury*, separately; but as many of the plates he left unpublished were undoubtedly intended for that work, and others for a second edition of the Itinerarium, neither of which were ever completed, the editor hopes it will give pleasure to the learned to see those plates together with such of his tracts as relate to them, collected into one volume. A list of the author's works then follows, after which the book commences with an account of the Brill, Cæsar's Camp at Pancras; The Iter Boreale, or a journey through the western and northern parts of England, then succeeds, and the Itinerary of

Richard of Cirencester, with the author's account of, and observations upon it. An account of the Celtic monument, called *the Weddings*, at Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire, concludes the work.

An Index of two pages, to the Iter Boreale, follows, and another of eight pages to the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester; a list of the plates in the second volume then succeeds, which is contained in two pages.

Dr. Stukeley observes that many and large volumes have been written on the celebrated City of London, though the greatest curiosity of it, and what renders it highly illustrious, has never been observed by any writer. This is a Camp of Cæsar's at Pancras.

It was the method of Roman discipline, to make a Camp every night, though they marched the next morning; it was their mansion, and looked on as their home, where was the *Prætorium*, or General's tent, and the Prætorian cohorts, as his guards; it was the residence of the majesty of the Roman genius, in the person of the commander, and was as a fixed point, subservient to military order and regular discipline, where and whence every portion and subdivision of an army knew their regular appointment and action.

This camp at Pancras was very small, designed but for a night's abode, unless the exigence of affairs required some stay; but the third part of the army lying under arms every night, prevented the danger of a surprise. Cæsar's *Prætorium* is still very plain, over against the Church in the foot-path, on the west side of the brook; the *vallum* and the ditch are visible; its breadth from east to west, 40 paces, and its length from north to south, 60 paces.

The author next treats of the City of London as it was anciently. The original ground plot of the oldest part of the city is comprehended in length from Ludgate to the present Walbrook; in breadth from Maiden Lane, Lad

Lane, Cateaton Street, to the Thames; making an oblong square, in proportion as 2 to 3.

Afterwards, when the Romans became possessed of the Island, and made the great roads across it, three of them had respect to this metropolis, but none went precisely through it. The Watling Street from Chester to Dover, came by Tyburn, crossed the Thames at Strangate, by Lambeth, and so to Shooter's Hill; this is crossed at Tyburn by another road, equally straight, but unnoticed by any writer, reaching across the Island from Chichester to Dunwich in Suffolk; the third is the Hermen Street from the sea side in Sussex to Scotland; it went by Bishopsgate.

The Iter Boreale is an account of a journey, made in the year 1725, over the western and northern parts of England in company with Mr. Roger Gale. The amazing scene of Roman grandeur in Britain, which, says the author, he beheld in this journey, the more it occurred with pleasure to his imagination, the more he despaired of conveying it to the reader in a proper light by a rehearsal. It is easy for some nations to magnify trifles, and in words gild over inconsiderable transactions till they swell to the appearance of a history; and some moderns have gone great lengths that way; but, if in any people action has outdone the capacity of rhetoric, or in any place they have left historians far behind in their valour and military performances, it was in our own country; and we are as much surprized in finding such infinite reliques of theirs here, as that we have no history of them that speaks with any particularity of the last 300 years that the Romans dwelt in Britain, and rendered it perfectly provincial. The learned memoirs are very short; and it is well they were guided with such a spirit, as left monuments sufficient to supply that defect, when handled as they deserve. The author, though he has no hope, he says, of coming up to that, yet holds himself obliged to preserve the memory of such things as

he saw, which added to what future times will discover, will revive the Roman glory among us, and may serve to invite noble minds to endeavour at that merit and public spiritedness which shine through all their actions. This tribute, at least, we owe them, and they deserve it at our hands to preserve their remains.

The two travellers commence the account of their journey with Dunstable, the *Magiovinium* of the Romans, where many large brass coins and many silver ones are found in ploughing the fields. They then proceed to Daventry, which is probably the highest ground in England; it is a quarry of reddish stone, in small strata, the uppermost being very full of shells, especially *belemnites*. From thence to Warwick, the *Præsidium* of the Romans, Coventry, Mancester, the Roman *Manduessedum*, Birmingham, the shop of Vulcan, where, in the forges, three men beating together with successive strokes put the author in mind of Virgil's

Brontesque, Steropesque, ac nudus membra Pyracmon.

From Birmingham the author proceeded to a little village called Wall, situated near Lichfield. This is said to be the oldest city in England by the inhabitants, and the Watling Street the oldest road. The Itinerary of Antoninus, sufficiently evinces the place to be the Roman *Etocetum*. A few houses, belonging to Stretton, a little west of the bridge, under which the river Penk crosses the Watling Street are thought to stand upon the site of *Pennocrucium*. From hence the travellers went to Stafford, Uttoxeter, and Derby, the Roman *Derventio*, Bakewell, which seems to have been Roman, and possibly its name, *Braciaca*, because of an inscription found near here in Camde, *Deo Marti Braciacæ*. From Bakewell they went to Chatsworth, the noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and from thence to Buxton, from which place they proceeded into Cheshire. From Macclesfield they went to Stock-

port, Manchester, the Roman *Mancunium*, from whence they rode all the way upon the Roman road to Northwich, the *Condate* of Antoninus.

Chester, the *Deva* of the Romans, is a noble old city, and the work of the victorious 20th Legion, the conquerors of these western regions. It is manifest at first sight, that they regarded in the plan of it, the known form of their camps: it is a parallelogram, the longest side running north and south, the Roman Walls taking in exactly the space of 10,000 feet, or two miles. Leaving this famous seat of Roman Antiquity, Dr. Stukeley and his fellow traveller came to Liverpool, near which is Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby, to whom they paid a visit. Here is a good collection of pictures by the most celebrated masters, Michael Angelo, Caravaggio, Paul Veronese, Luca Jordano, Snyders, Vandeveld, Vandyke, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Carlo Maratti, and many others. The busts are, Geta; a colossal one of Faustina; a less one of the same, with one breast naked; Caligula, Galienus, Alba Terentia, Otho's Mother; a fine bust of Homer in Parian Marble, of Greek workmanship; with several others.

From Knowsley their route led to Lancaster, from whence they passed into Westmoreland; the author stops here to describe the Roman station *Concangios*, and proceeds to Kendal, and from thence to Shap, where they saw the beginning of a great Celtic avenue, seventy feet broad, composed of very large stones, set at equal intervals; the Doctor has no doubt but here was a great temple of the old Britons, such as that at Abury, which it much resembles. From Shap they rode to Penrith, at the conflux of the rivers Lowther and Eamont: upon the edge of the Lowther, is a little plain, where stands the Antiquity called King Arthur's Round Table, supposed to have been used for tilts and tournaments; it is a circle inclosed with a ditch,

and that with a vallum, and at first sight may be seen that it was intended for sports, but not on horseback, because much too little. Dr. Stukeley afterwards describes the great Celtic Temple, in the Parish of Addingham, now called Long Meg and her daughters.

Continuing their journey, they passed half round the bottom of the famous Skiddaw, and came to Keswick, and from thence to Cockermouth. From the latter the travellers proceeded towards Elenborough, the Roman *Olenacum*, where, as appears from inscriptions, the first cohort of the Dalmatians, the first cohort of the Spaniards, and the first cohort of the Bœtasians were in garrison. A mile from Cockermouth, lies the Roman station now called Pap Castle, where the famous font now at Bridekirk was taken up. At Moresby, the Roman *Morbium*, one mile north from Whitehaven, was one of the castles which were built at convenient intervals along this coast, to guard against the depredations of the Scots by sea, and here have been found many coins and urns.

The author now arrives at the Roman Wall, which, and the stations upon it, he describes at some length; it reaches 90 Roman miles, and is distributed into nine parts by one of the larger Castles or Cities, and each interval has six less Castles. The great Castles were generally 400 feet square, these held a cohort; the less held a maniple or century, the first consisted of 600, the other of 120 men. Thus the great Castles, together, contained a full legion, 6000 men, and the less, or centuries, a legion and a half; the cohorts were the standing garrison, the centuries were the watch, for the Romans did not, as at present, set a single man to watch over an army, but they watched by centuries, whence we have got the word of standing *century*, or *centry*, without the thing.

The travellers afterwards go to Gateshead, the Roman *Gabrocentum*; Chester on the Street, *Condercum*; Dur-

ham; Catteric, *Catarractonium*; Boroughbridge, *Isurium*; York, *Eboracum*; Tadcaster, *Calcaria*; Castleford, *Legeolium*, and Doncaster, *Danum*, where they conclude their journey.

The history of Roman Britain by Richard of Cirencester now follows. This occupies 90 pages, viz. from p. 79, to p. 168. It is written in Latin; and the Doctor having given some account of the author and his work, I will here present the Reader with as much as I conveniently can, relating to this curious part of his book.

It is divided into two books, the first of which contains eight chapters and the second two. The first chapter of the first Book treats of the situation of the Island; the second of its dimensions, and here Richard quotes Virgil, Agrippa, Marcianus, Livy, Fabius Rusticus, Tacitus, Ptolemy, Cæsar, Mela and Bede. The third is of the Inhabitants and their origin; of their manners; and their military forces, chiefly extracted from Cæsar's Commentaries. In this chapter he speaks of Hercules coming into Britain. The fourth chapter treats of the authority and religion of the Druids, and then he informs us that in time of invasion all the British Princes chose a dictator, whom they invested with the command. The information contained in this chapter, is also chiefly from Cæsar. The fifth is on the fertility of Britain, its minerals, &c.

The sixth chapter is very long, and is of invaluable curiosity to the inquirers into the Geography of Roman Britain. The author gives an exact and copious Chorography of the whole Island, its boundaries, rivers, mountains, promontories, roads, nations, cities, and towns, in the time of the Romans. It is accompanied with an accurate map, of *Faciei Romanæ*, as the author terms it. Britain was divided into seven provinces, viz. Britannia Prima, Secunda, Flavia, Maxima, Valentia, and Vespasiana. These were all under the Roman Power. Caledonia, or the north-west

parts of Scotland, and the Highlands beyond Inverness, are mentioned in addition to the former, and before the discovery of this work we never had a true notion of the division of these provinces, nor that the Romans possessed all the country to Inverness.

The author here gives more than a hundred names of cities, roads, people, and the like, which till now were absolutely unknown to us. He speaks of the warlike nation of the *Senones*, who lived in Surrey, and who passed under the conduct of Brennus, into Gaul, and over the Alps, and afterwards besieged and took Rome. He mentions a triumphal arch in *Camalodunum*, and in Cornwall, he speaks of *Herculis Columnæ*, and *insula Herculea*: in speaking of *Caledonia*, he describes this Highland part of Britain very particularly; the towns, mountains, promontories, &c. and then mentions the report of Ulysses coming thither, tossed by tempests, and sacrificing on the shore. This is also mentioned in the Argonautics of Orpheus.

The seventh chapter contains an Itinerary of the whole of Britain. The author gives the whole length and breadth of the island in miles, and then presents us with no less than nineteen *Iters*, or journeys, in all manner of directions, quite across the island, the names of places and distances between, similarly to the celebrated Itinerary of Antoninus. A great number of the names of places are entirely new, and as to the whole, though it is unavoidable that they must in some journeys coincide with Antoninus's Itinerary, yet it is not copied from that, neither had the author ever seen that work. On the contrary his *Iters* are all distinct, more correct and particular, and much better conducted than the others, and likewise fuller; they afford great assistance in correcting that work, on which the learned have from time to time bestowed so much pains.

The eighth chapter is on the British Islands. He begins

with Ireland, and besides a map of it along with that of Britain, the author gives an accurate description of the country, people, rivers, promontories, divisions, manners, the fertility of the soil, origin of the inhabitants, &c. He afterwards describes the other Islands, Hebudes, Orcades, Thule, Wight, and several others.

The second book chiefly treats of the Chronology of Britain, and its history, in matters not mentioned in other chronologies. All the imperial expeditions hither, and those of Legates, and proprætors, are here given in their successive order.

The map of Britannia Romana, accompanying the history of Richard of Cirencester, Dr. Stukeley says, far exceeds those of Britain in Ptolemy and other old geographers. The Itinerary of Richard then follows, on which the Dr. makes some observations, and afterwards adds some notes on the first and second chapters of the first book, written in Latin by Professor Charles Bertram, of Copenhagen, from whom Dr. Stukeley received the manuscript of this work.

Dr. Stukeley concludes his second volume with an account of the monument called the *Weddings*, near Stanton Drew in Somersetshire. It is the general case of fine monuments, in their perfect state to be disregarded, and their ruins to be caressed and adored; this was really an elegant monument, highly worth visiting, and claiming an eminent place in the history of Celtic Temples. The monument consists of four distinct parts, three distant circles, and a cove. The cove consists of three stones, set in the figure of a half moon, opening to the south-east. Eastward of this, 400 feet, is the less circle, 120 feet in diameter, and consisting of 12 stones. This Dr. Stukeley calls the Lunar Temple. North-easterly from this, 500 feet, is the circumference of the greater single circle, 300 feet in diameter and composed of 30 stones; about twenty of the stones

were remaining when the author was here, but of that number only three were standing. This he calls the solar circle, thirty feet from which, is the circumference of the outer circle of the quincuple one, or five concentric circles. The manner of conjoining five circles in one is extraordinary, and what the Doctor had not before met with. The diameter of the outermost circle is 319 feet, and its circumference consists of 32 stones; the next is 250 feet in diameter, with 28 stones; the next 230, with 22 stones; the fourth 150 feet, with 16 stones; and the innermost 90, with three stones.

Dr. Stukeley, in considering this monument, thinks it not to be doubted, that as Stonehenge was an improvement upon Abury, so Abury was copied after this monument at Stanton Drew, but upon a grander plan. Here are two circles, the one of twelve, the other of thirty stones; but at Abury they have repeated them, and doubled them by setting one within the other; the quincuple circle they have infinitely exceeded by the prodigious circular portico of a hundred stones on a side; then by the mighty ditch and *vallum* encompassing it; by two avenues three miles in length, each of a hundred stones on a side; by the temple on Overton Hill, by Silbury Hill, and other matters, they have so far exceeded their copy, that in the whole they have outdone themselves, and created a Celtic wonder of the world.

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1. Marlborough Mount, and the Cascade of Wilton.
2. Lincolnshire Decoys.
3. View of Lord Hertford's House at Marlborough, 1723.
4. Ludlow Castle, ground plot and Prospect.
5. West Prospect of the same.

6. View of Rochester Castle, 1722.
7. Crowland triangular Bridge,* 1721.
8. Whitehall Ruins, Ground Plot, 1718.
9. Ruins of King John's Palace at Clarendon. 1723.
10. Seal of the Church of Norwich.
11. Crosses—St. Guthlac's; Ednam; Ivy Cross; Willoughby on the Wold.
12. West View of Waltham Cross,† 1721.
13. Blackston Cave, near Bewdley, 1721.
14. Hermitage at Dale Abbey.
15. Portrait of Sir Henry Spelman.
16. Monumental Brass of Bishop Smith, founder of Brazennose College.
17. Statue of Ailwin,‡ Alderman of all England, founder of Ramsey Abbey.
18. Monument of King John in Worcester Cathedral.
19. View of Boston Church.
20. View of Colsterworth Church.
21. View of Holbeach Church.
22. Remnant of the Priory of Leominster, and the Black Friars, in Gloucester, 1722.
23. Gate House of Reading Abbey, and of Worcester College.
24. Ruins of St. Augustin's Church, Canterbury.

* The triangular Bridge of Crowland is mentioned in the time of King Edred, anno 948. It is too steep to be commonly rode over, and therefore horses and carriages go under it. The bridge is formed upon three segments of a circle meeting in one point, and it is said that each base stands in a different county. On one side sits an image of Ethelbald King of Mercia, with a globe in his hand.

† The best view of this cross is that which was drawn by Dr. Stukeley and engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1721; it is more correct than this view.

‡ This Statue the author thinks is one of the most ancient pieces of English Sculpture that is now known. He holds in his right hand two keys and a ragged staff.

25. Ruins of the same, with St. Gregory's and Ethelbert's Chapels.
26. Ruins of Reading Abbey, 1721.
27. Remains of Feversham Abbey.
28. Remains of the Church of Kirsted Abbey, Lincolnshire. Ground plan of the same. Gate-house of Tupholm Abbey.
29. St. Hugh's Shrine * in Lincoln Cathedral.
30. The High Altar of St. Alban's Abbey, 1720.
31. Back view of the same.
32. The White Friars in Gloucester.
33. Ground Plan of Glastonbury Abbey.
34. Orthography, Section, and Ground Plan of the Abbot of Glastonbury's Kitchen.
35. Inside of Joseph of Arimathea's Chapel in the Abbey of Glastonbury.
36. Ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, 1723.
37. View of Glastonbury Abbey.
38. The Pictish Caves of Hawthornden in Scotland.
39. Caves of the Troglodites at Nottingham.
40. Grecian Antiquities at Athens.
41. The Roman Camp of Chlorus,† near Clarendon Park.
42. The Roman Camp called Oldbury Castle in Wiltshire.
43. Camalet Castle, and view from St. Roc's Hill.

* This plate is re-engraved in Tovey's Anglia Judaica. Mr. Smart Lethieullier ascribed this shrine probably enough to the boy Hugh, crucified by the Jews in 1255, and canonized; but Dr. Tovey differs from him. Mr. Lethieullier's letter concerning it is printed in the first volume of the Archæologia.

† This camp was made or repaired by Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great. He lived at the neighbouring *Sorbiodunum*, was of British extraction, and the husband of Helena, a celebrated British Princess. This camp, therefore, properly written, is Chloridunum, and now gives name to Clarendon Park, half a mile distant. It is a beautiful fortification of a round form upon a dry chalk hill.

44. View of Martinsall Hill and Montacute Hill, two Roman Camps.
45. View of the Roman Wall of Silchester, and of the Hunting Tower in the Roman Camp near Littlebury.
46. The Roman Pharos in Dover Castle.*
47. Ground Plan and Section of the same.
48. The Old Church and Roman Pharos in Dover Castle. St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.
49. Three Roman Inscriptions found in Portugal, Bath, and Chichester.
50. Geometrical Ground Plot of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester.
51. Side view of the same.
51. View of the same from the Entrance.
52. View of the same from the south-west.
53. The present appearance of the same, 1723.
54. Roman Gates—Worth Gate at Canterbury and Newport Gate at Lincoln.
55. The Roman Building at Leicester, commonly called the Temple of Janus.

* This building was admirably contrived for its purpose. The base is octagonal without, and square within; but the sides of the square and octagon are equal, viz. 15 Roman feet, which reduces the wall to the thickness of 10 feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than here represented, but it retires inward continually from all sides. Upon four of these sides there are narrow windows, handsomely turned with a semicircular arch of Roman brick, six feet high. The door is on the east side, about six feet wide, with an arch well turned, and made of a course of Roman brick and stone, alternately, 14 feet high. It is supposed the inside was entirely filled up with a staircase. The height left of this building is 40 feet, and it might have been 20 feet higher originally, and the whole number of windows eight. The last use made of this tower was to hold a ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke begged of Queen Anne to remove to Portsmouth. After that the Office of Ordnance, under the pretext of economy, took away the lead that covered it, and left this rare piece of art and masonry to struggle with the sea, the air, and the weather.

56. Map of Roman-Britain, according to the Itinerary of Antoninus.
57. Ichnography of London in the time of the Romans.
58. ——— of *Garionerum*, now Borough Castle, near Yarmouth.
59. ——— of *Camboritum*, now Chesterford.
60. South Prospect of Newbury, *Spinæ*.
61. Ichnography of *Vindoma*, now Silchester.*
62. ——— of *Cunetio*, now Marlborough.
63. South Prospect of Marlborough.
64. View of Great Bedwin and Wansdike.
65. Ichnography of *Sorbiodunum*, now Old Sarum.
66. Prospect of Old Sarum.
67. View of Salisbury from Harnham Hill.
68. Prospect of *Verlucio*, now Hedington.
69. Prospect of the Devizes.
70. Ground Plan of the City of Bath.
71. View of Bath.
72. Ichnography of *Ischalis*, now Ilchester, with a Roman British Coin of Antoninus Pius found here.
73. Ground Plan of Exeter.
74. View of Exeter.
75. Prospect of *Moridunum*, now Seaton.
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77. Ichnography of *Durnovaria*, now Dorchester.
78. Prospect of Dorchester, from the Amphitheatre.
79. East View of Southampton, and Prospect from Portsmouth.
80. Portchester and View in the Port.
81. Ground Plan of Chichester, the Roman Mantantonis.
82. Distant View of Portsmouth, Gosport, Isle of Wight, &c. and Prospect of Chichester.

* The learned Professor Ward gave the most particular account of this place, in No. 490, of the Philosophical Transactions, illustrated with a plan.

83. South View of Winchester.
84. Prospect of Staines, the Roman *Pontes.*
85. Ichnography of *Aricònium,* now Kenchester.
86. ———— of *Derventio,* now Little Derby.
87. ———— of *Agelocum* now Littlebury.
88. ———— of *Lindum,* now Lincoln.
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90. Prospect of *Ad Pontem,* by Bridgford.
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92. Ichnography of Ratæ Coritanorum, now Leicester.
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94. View of *Tripontium,* and Dovebridge.
95. Ichnography of *Verolanium,* now Verulam.
96. Ground Plan of Canterbury, 1722.
97. Richborough Castle.
98. View of Folkston.
99. View of *Lemanus Portus,* now Limne.
100. The Great Conjunction of the five Planets, in the year 1722.
101. Total Eclipse of the Sun in 1721.

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Frontispiece—Head of Dr. Stukeley.
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1. Monument of Littlebury in Holbeach Church.
2. Holbeach Cross.*
3. Boston Cross, with its Ichnography.

* This Cross was taken down in the year 1683.

4. The Remains of Crowland Abbey.*
5. Prospect of Alcester, the Roman *Alauna.*
6. Ichnography of *Alauna.*
7. Prospect of Tame, the Roman *Tamese.*
8. ——— of Banbury, *Branavis.*
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19. Prospect of Castor, Lincolnshire.
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21. Prospect of *Crocolana*, now Brough.
22. ——— of Burrow Hill, *Vernometum.*
23. West side of the Roman Building at Leicester.
24. Rawdikes, a British Cursus near Leicester.
25. View of Rawdikes, from the hills above.
26. Side View of the same.
27. Another View of the same.
28. Prospect of Weedon on the Street, *Benavona.*
29. ——— of Berkhampstead, *Durocobrivis.*

* This Abbey was remarkable for having the first peal of bells in the County, and perhaps in England. Their names are mentioned by Ingulphus; the first was made by Turketyl, and was named *Guthlac*, to whom it was sacred; this was the greatest; the others were named, *Bartholomew, Bettelin, Turketyl, Tatwin*, and *Pega* and *Bega*; these five were made by Abbot Egelric, Turketyl's successor.

† This is the *Aquis* of Ravennas. The Roman Castle is square, each side being 300 feet, and the entrance is towards the north.

30. The Roman Wall at Rochester.
31. Ground Plan of Kit's Coity House (*whole sheet*).
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33. Prospect of the Country, from the same.
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35. View of Portus Rutupiæ from Sandwich, and South-west View of Richborough Castle.
36. Remains of the Castrensian Amphitheatre at Richborough Castle.
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38. Appearance of the Roman *Dubris*.
39. Prospect of Dover.
40. Appearance of Dover at the time of Cæsar's landing.
41. Roman Monuments found at Bath.
42. Map of the two Branches of the Hermen Street, from Castor, *Durobrivis*, to Wintringham, *Abontrus*.
43. Side View of the Amphitheatre at Silchester.
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45. Roman Camp at Bere Regis.
46. Prospect of Ringwood.
47. Ichnography of *Cæsaromagus*, now Chelmsford, built by King Cunobeline.
48. ——————— of Colchester, *Camulodunum*.
49. Profile of Julius Cæsar, from a Marble of Dr. Mead's.
50. The Carpentry of Cæsar's Bridge over the Rhine.
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52. Ground Plot of Cæsar's Camp at Deal in his first Expedition into Britain.
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56. Prospect of Julaber's Grave.
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58. Cæsar's Camp at Sheperton.
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66. Roman Altars found at Chester.
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73. Roman Monuments found at Elenborough.
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79. View at Stanton Drew.
80. Druid Temples.
81. The Celtic Temple at Classerness, in the Isle of of Lewis, Scotland.
82. View of the Giant's Castle in Glenbeg, Scotland.

* It was in this Camp that Cæsar received the Ambassadors of the *Trinobantes*, desiring their Prince Mandubrace who was then in Cæsar's retinue, might be restored to them. On this he demanded from these people 40 hostages and bread and corn sufficient for his army.

83. Celtic Temples.
84. View of the Circus of the Britons on the Bank of the Lowther, near Penrith.
85. The Six Barrows, near Stevenage.
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89. Celtic Monuments in Ireland.
90. View of the Devil's Arrows near Boroughbridge.
91. Grove and Temple of the Druids at Trerdrew in Anglesea.
92. Druid Temple at Winterburn.
93. Kromlechen.
94. 95. Celtic Sepultures.
96. Brass Celts.
97. The Court of Malling Abbey.
98. South Arch of York Choir.
99. Prospect of Kirklees Abbey, and the adjacent Country.
100. Remnant of Ramsey Abbey Gate House—Tower on the Moor near Tattersall, Lincolnshire—Ruins of a Chapel at Basingstoke.
101. Temple of the Winds and the Odeum at Athens—Lion cast in Brass standing by the Port of Athens.
102. View, Section, and Ichnography of the Temple of Minerva at Syracuse.
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Ancient Map of Roman Britain and the British Islands, according to Richard of Cirencester, *whole sheet*, between pp. 108 and 109.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. STUKELEY.

William Stukeley was born at Holbeach in Lincolnshire, on the 7th of November, 1687. He was descended by the father's side, from a very ancient family, lords of Great Stukeley, in Huntingdonshire, and by the mother from the same ancestors with Anne Boleyn. After receiving his education in the school of his native town, he was in 1703, admitted of Bennet College, Cambridge, where he studied Physic and Botany with great assiduity. While here he made great additions to Ray's "Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium," which he was solicited to print, with a map of the county, but family engagements then prevented him. When he had taken his degree of Bachelor in Medicine, he settled at Boston, and in 1717, removed to London, where he was soon after, at the recommendation of his friend, Dr. Mead, elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the year 1718 revived the Society of Antiquaries, to which he was several years Secretary. In the year 1722, he shewed this Society a Map of Lincolnshire, intended by him as a specimen of a map of Roman-Britain, and desired the members to note the stations in their respective counties. He left London in 1726, to settle at Grantham, in his native county, where his abilities were called into action by his attendance on the noblest and most respectable families of that neighbourhood. He found himself however, so much afflicted with the gout, that he determined to abandon his laborious profession, for preferment in the Church, which his powerful friends could command for him, and after being ordained by Wake, the primate, in 1730, he was presented to the living of All Saints, Stamford. In 1739 he obtained from the Duke of Ancaster, the living of Somerby near Grantham, and in 1747, relinquished, at the pressing solicitation of the Duke of Montagu, his country preferments, for the rectory of St. George,

Queen's Square, London. He was seized with a stroke of the palsy, the 27th of February, 1765, and died four days afterwards, in his 78th year, and was buried in East Ham Church Yard, Essex, without any monument. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, three daughters. His knowledge of Druidical History was so extensive that he was not improperly called by his friends the Arch-Druid of his age.

Mr. Gough (Topogr. ii. 373.) thus speaks of this great Antiquary: If any man was born for the service of antiquity it was Dr. Stukeley. Bennet College, Cambridge, which boasts of having trained the great Parker to revive the study of Antiquity with that of humanity in the 16th century, educated Stukeley in the eighteenth, to trace our antiquities to their remotest origin. Other antiquaries have obligations to the same foundation: and whilst I erect this monument to the votaries of antiquity, can I forget to acknowledge that my passion for their pursuits was fostered within those venerable walls?

Furnished with extensive reading, favoured with an extensive correspondence, Dr. Stukeley visited with unweared assiduity the greater part of the kingdom, taking drawings and admeasurements of the monuments on the spot. He suggested to Mr. Samuel Buck, his fellow traveller, the useful design of preserving so many of our ancient buildings which he and his brother afterwards so successfully executed.* Determined to fathom

* Messrs. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck drew and engraved 428 views of cities, castles, and religious ruins. They were first published about 80 years ago, in sets, by subscription, at two guineas each set, consisting of 28 prints, and afterwards were sold in sets, or singly at the same rate by the authors. The two brothers were employed upwards of 32 years in making drawings and engraving this collection. Upon the death of one of them they were purchased by Robert Sayer, a printseller in Fleet Street, and his successors, Laurie and Whittle, now sell the impressions from the plates in three volumes, under the title of "Bucks'

the utmost depth of Druidical Science, he almost lost himself in an abyss which nothing but his strong imagination could have carried him through. The application of his whole life produced a vast quantity of drawings and writing, which he proposed to digest into a work to be intitled "Patriarchal Christianity, or the Chronological History of the origin and progress of true religion and idolatry, in five parts: 1. Canon Mosaicæ chronologiæ; a system of chronology from the creation to the Exodus. 2. Melchisedec, or a delineation of the first and patriarchal religion. 3. Ancient mysteries,* and the rise of idolatry. 4. Hieroglyphics, and the origin of writing. 5. The Patriarchal history and the deduction of the Phœnician colonies into Britain, with the origin of the Druids. 6. The Druid Temples and religious rites in Britain, particularly an accurate description of Abury. 7. Of Stonehenge."† Of these only the descriptions of those two temples were published. In the preface to the last work he proposed printing but one volume more, to complete his argument as far as he had materials, which was to have comprised the remaining temples‡ he knew of, with the places of sports and games

Antiquities, or Venerable Remains, 2 vol. London, 1774," and "Bucks' Perspective views of 100 Cities and Chief Towns in England and Wales, with Historical Accounts of their Antiquity, Foundation, Situation, Castles, Churches, &c. &c. London, 1774." Portraits of the two brothers are prefixed, an Emblematical Frontispiece, and an Index Map shewing the situation of every structure and view exhibited in the three volumes.

* He took Free Masonry to be a remain of these, and from his initiation into it thought he acquired additional lights into them.

† In the preface to his Itinerary, 1724, Dr. S. mentions his "History of the Ancient Celts, particularly, the first Inhabitants of Great Britain," for the most part finished. It was then to have consisted of four folio books, with above 300 copper plates, many of which were engraved.

‡ He divides the Druid Temples into three sorts; circular, serpentine, and alate or winged. The first sort are numerous enough; of the se-

of the ancient Britons, and the religion of the Druids. He survived the publication of Abury 22 years, in which time the history of Carausius and the British Kings engrossed his attention. The history of the British Kings, left at his death ready for the press, remained, together with all his valuable antiquarian correspondence, in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Fleming; but the 23 plates, engraved in his lifetime have been since published.

In the spring of 1766, his vast collections, the labour of above 50 years, were dispersed by public auction at Essex House. His original drawings of Stonehenge and Abury, many of them unpublished, and many first sketches, fell into the hands of Mr. Gough, as did also a large quantity of other antiquarian drawings; many original ones of his Itinerary, and most of the plates which afterwards appeared in the second volume; though many of the subjects are described in the first. His own copies of Stonehenge, Abury, the Itinerary, and Richard of Cirencester, with large manuscript additions, were bought by Lord James Beauclerk, Bishop of Hereford, and his Carausius by Mr. West.

The Literary Works of Dr. Stukeley are comprised in the following List.

1. An Account of Arthur's Oon, and the Roman Vallum in Scotland, 1720, 4to.
2. A Dissertation on the Spleen, 1722, folio.
3. Itinerarium Curiosum, first edition, 1724, folio.
4. A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of the Gout, 1734, 12mo.

cond there is that of Abury; another at Shap in Westmoreland, which the Doctor saw in 1725; and a third at Classerness, in the Island of Lewis, which he copied and engraved from the drawings of Lhuyd's, Itin. Cur. II. pl. 81. Of the third sort, the alate or winged temples, he finds one at Barrow in Lincolnshire; one on Navestock Common, Essex, and fancies the Hurlers in Cornwall was a third, but made of stones, as the others are of earth.

5. An Account of a large Silver Plate, of Antique Basso-relievo, Roman Workmanship, found in Derbyshire, 1729, read before the Antiquarian Society of London, 8th April, 1736, with two cuts by Vandergucht.

On this dish or salver, which probably belonged to some Heathen Temple, and is adorned with hunting and rural scenes, is an inscription setting forth that Exuperius, bishop of Bayeux and Toulouse, A. D. 405, gave it to the church of Bruges, where the battle was fought in 1421, between the Scots, under the Duke d' Alençon, quartered in the church, and the English under Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V, who was slain there; so that it was probably given as a trophy to Dale Abbey, which is five miles from Risley Park, where it was found.

6. Palæographia Sacra, No. I, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History, 1736, 4to.
7. Stonehenge, a Temple restored to the British Druids, 1743, folio.
8. A Sermon Preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30th, 1741. 1741, 4to.
9. Abury, a Temple restored to the British Druids, 1743, 4to.
10. Palæographia Britannica; or Discourses on Antiquities in Britain. Number I. London, 1743, 4to.
11. The same, Number II. Stamford, 1746.

The first number is an account of the Oratory of Lady Roisia, Foundress of Royston, discovered at Royston, in August, 1742.

The accidental discovery of a large cavity, at Royston, gave birth to this Essay, in which Dr. Stukeley labours hard to prove it an Oratory of Lady Roisia, who is supposed to have retired to it about 1167, to have carved figures about it relative to the history of that time, and her own family in particular, and to have been buried there. This

part contains three plates; 1. A section of Roisia's Mausoleum at Royston; 2. Figures on the west side of the Oratory; 3. Figures on its south side.

This part brought out "An Answer to, or Remarks upon Dr. Stukeley's Origines Roystonianæ; wherein the Antiquity, and Imagery of the Oratory, lately discovered at Royston in Hertfordshire, are truly stated and accounted for. By Charles Parkin, A. M. Rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk. London, 1744." 4to.

Mr. Parkin here endeavours to prove that there was an Oratory with an Hermit's Cell at Royston, in the time of the Saxons, and long before the Lady Roisia; that the Imagery or Figures on the Walls bear a relation to sacred and not to prophane history; and that the Lady Roisia was not buried here, but at Chicksand in Bedfordshire.

There are the same plates in Mr. Parkin's Answer as those in Dr. Stukeley's book, with the addition of the seal of the Prior and Convent of Royston.

The second number of Dr. Stukeley's Palæographia contains "A Defence of Lady Roisia, Foundress of Royston, against the calumny of Mr. Parkin, wherein his pretended answer is fully refuted; the former opinion further confirmed and illustrated. To which occasionally are added many curious matters in Antiquity, and six Copper plates. Stamford, 1746." 4to.

This number contains six plates; the three first are the same as those in number I. and the others are, a head of Turchetyl, Abbot of Crowland, from his Effigy in stone in the front of the Abbey; an ancient altar in alabaster, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and a carving over the steeple door of St. Lawrence's Church, Norwich.

This number is divided into ten chapters, in which the Dr. answers all the objections brought against his former number by Mr. Parkin, enters more fully into the history of the Lady Roisia, gives an account of the dress, armorial

bearings, and sculpture of the times in which that lady lived, and establishes, from the inferences drawn from these particulars, the truth of his first position, that this was the Oratory of the Lady Roisia.

Mr. Parkin however did not rest, but afterwards published "A Reply to the peevish, weak and malevolent objections, brought by Dr. Stukeley in his Origines Roystonianæ, No. 2, against an Answer to, or Remarks upon his Origines Roystonianæ, No I, wherein the said Answer is maintained; Royston proved to be an old Saxon town, its derivation and original; and the history of Lady Roisia shown to be a meer fable and figment. Norwich, 1748." 4to.

In this reply Mr. P. answers the Dr. chapter by chapter, and shows that there was a Town in being where Royston now stands, in the Roman times, and that the town of Royston was in being and bore that name in the Saxon period of our history. This reply closed the controversy.

It contains four plates, the three first being repeated from Mr. Parkin's answer, and the fourth the carving of St. Laurence, as in Dr. Stukeley's.

12. A Philosophic Hymn on Easter Day, 1748.
13. Verses on the death of the Duke of Montagu, 1749.
14. A Sermon before the College of Physicians, Sept. 20, 1750. 1750, 4to.
15. Palæographia Britannica, No. III. 1751, 4to.
16. An Account of Leeds Abbey, in Kent, published in the Archæologia, vol. I.
17. An Account of the Eclipse predicted by Thales, published in the Phil. Trans. vol. 42.
18. An Account of the Sanctuary at Westminster, published in the Archæologia, vol. I. 1755.
19. The Philosophy of Earthquakes, Natural and Religious; or an enquiry into their cause and their purpose; third Edition, 1756. 8vo.

20. Medallic History of Carausius, Emperor in Britain, part I. 1757. 4to.
21. The same, part II. 1759. 4to.
22. Account of Richard of Cirencester, 1757. 4to. This was afterwards reprinted in the second volume of the Itinerarium Curiosum.
23. Palæographia Sacra, No. II. 1763. 4to.
24. A Letter from Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Macpherson, on his publication of Fingal and Temora, with a print of Cathmor's Shield. 1763, 4to.

Several Moral Papers in the Inspector.

Dr. Stukeley was also engaged at the time of his death, in a work entitled, "The Medallic History of the ancient Kings of Britain;" and had engraved 23 plates of their coins, which were published by his executor; but the manuscript was too imperfect to be given to the public.

A SURVEY OF DORSETSHIRE: containing the Antiquities and Natural History of that County. With a particular Description of all the Places of Note, and Ancient Seats, which give light to many curious parts of English History, extracted from Doomsday Book, and other valuable Records. And a copious Genealogical Account of three hundred of the principal Families. With their Arms fully described and curiously engraved on six folio copper plates. To which is prefixed a map of the County. Published from an Original Manuscript, written by the Reverend Mr. COKER, of Mapowder in the said County. London, 1732. folio.

Prior to the publication of Mr. Hutchins's History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, this Survey was the largest and best account we had of that county, and though

written only a few years after Camden published his Britannia, yet it was not published till the year 1732, as appears in the title.

The manuscript fell into the hands of Matthias Earbury, a nonjuring Clergyman, who circulated proposals for printing it in 1727, but not meeting with encouragement, he sold it to Mr. John Wilcox, a bookseller in London, who printed it in a most incorrect, and even in some parts an unintelligible manner. Mr. Earbury in his proposals says that it was an original manuscript on vellum, and was once in the collection of Mr. Wallis, of Hoxton, but others say, it was found at Eastbury, probably in the library of George Dodington, Esq. (afterwards Lord Melcombe,) to whom it is dedicated. Wilcox after printing 500 copies sold the manuscript in 1750 to Sir Peter Thompson, and it afterwards belonged to John Bond, of Grange, Esq. It is written on parchment, the former part in a square law hand, and the latter in a fair round hand. The frequent omissions of words, the incorrect sense and spelling, and the mistakes in the heraldry, and latin records, shew it to have been transcribed from the original by an illiterate hand. The Rev. Mr. George Harbin, who had made some collections for a history of this county, and also some other persons, had copies, and probably more correct ones, of this manuscript.

The Rev. Mr. Price, of the Bodleian Library, favoured Mr. Hutchins with the use of a very fair copy written on parchment, in folio, but as incorrect as the printed one, with some pedigrees at length and some arms blazoned.

Who the author was is only known from his own account in page 98, where he says he was a member of the House of the Cokers of Mapowder. Mr. Harbin supposed this survey was written while Dr. Godwin was bishop of Hereford, from 1617 to 1633; and many passages in the book

itself, particularly one in page 123, confirm this observation. One expression in page 71, carries it much lower, *since these late troubles*; if this relates to the Cromwell rebellion, it is the addition of a late hand.

At the conclusion of the volume the author says that he has omitted to set down any pedigrees, especially of modern Families, because he thought it was not fit they should be divulged. The monumental inscriptions also for the most part he voluntarily omitted because the more ancient were generally defaced and the modern not free from errors. This omission is much to be lamented, for he might have been the means of preserving many monuments of Antiquity, that are now, either by a greater length of time, or the fury of enthusiasm, entirely destroyed. Great havock was made in our churches at the Reformation, but the Cromwell Rebellion finished the work.*

I will now give a short description of the volume, and afterwards point out a considerable number of *Errata*, with a view of enabling those persons who may have a copy of this work to make it more perfect. After the Title there is a Dedication in one page to the Right Hon. George Dodington. Then follows a General Description of the County of Dorset, comprised in seven pages. After this one page is occupied with the method observed in this Survey,

* In August, 1643, and in May, 1644, an ordinance was made by the Lords and Commons, to demolish and remove monuments of superstition and idolatry in Churches and Church Yards, viz. Altars, tables of stones, crucifixes, crosses, images of the HOLY TRINITY, the Virgin Mary, and Saints, and superstitious inscriptions; but the images, pictures, coats of Arms in glass or stone, set up for a monument of any king, prince, nobleman, or any person not reputed a Saint, were to be continued. But the blind zeal and bigotry of those unhappy times could not suffer men who were bent on a thorough reformation to observe this limitation, and many a noble monument perished in the general ruin.

and on page 9, commences "A particular View or Survey of the Countie of Dorset. In which are specified all those places that either by reason of some notable accident, or on account of their ancient or moderne Lords deserve to be remembered." This extends to page 126, and the two following pages contain "the Conclusion to the Reader." After this four pages follow, not numbered, of the names of the persons and places to whom the arms belong, and an Index of 16 pages concludes the work.

There are six plates of Arms, and a map of Dorsetshire, engraved by R. W. Seale, which latter is as incorrect as the book.

Errata in Coker's Survey of Dorsetshire.

Page 1. *line* 7. *for* accordeing, *read* avoiding.
p. 11. *l.* 16. *for* eastward this, Charmouth, *r.* eastward of this lies Charmouth.
p. 13. *l.* 14. *for* Baronets, *r.* Baronage.
20. *for* Delonguestu, *r.* de Conquestu.
21. *for* John Demaudem, *r.* John de Maunde ville.
p. 16. *l.* 7. 8. *for* whom in over time, *r.* who in our time.
14. *for* Bradge of Sadbury, *r.* Bragg of Sadbury in Devonshire.
In the *marginal note* in *p.* 16. *for* Holloneh, *r.* Holinshead.
p. 18. *l.* 10. *for* new, *r.* now.
p. 19. *l.* 2. *from bottom, for* Maade, *r.* Maud.
p. 26. *l.* 23. *for* Orgarews, *r.* Orgarus.
p. 29. *l.* 20. *for* Mande *r.* Maud.
p. 32. *l.* 21. *after* that, *add* name.
29. *for* newe, *r.* now.
p. 40. *l.* 16. *for* Sirincoll puriz, *r.* Sir Nicholas Poins.
p. 41. *l.* 13. *for* Hasey, *r.* Hussey.
p. 42. *l.* 12. *for* Shirto, *r.* Sturton.
p. 43. *l.* 4 *for* lanatorio, *r.* lavatorio, *and in the marginal note for* de nom' Berg o, *r.* de nov' Burgo.

p. 46. *l.* 10. *for* ir, *r.* Sir.
p. 52. *l.* 14. *for* Watham, *r.* Wareham.
p. 55. *l.* 7 *from bottom, for* Ethestane, *r.* Ethelstane.
p. 63. *l.* 23. *for* Call, *r.* Cell.
last line, for Hugh, *r.* Hubert
p. 64. *l.* 1. *after* Tompson *add* dwelt.
l. 14. *for* Bardford, *r.* Bradford.
p. 65. *l.* 19. *for* Danstan, *r.* Dunstan.
p. 67. *marginal n.* No. 151. *for* 3 Herrings, *r.* 3 Herons.
p. 71. *l.* 16. *for* holdeth, *r.* holding.
p. 78. *marginal n.* 184, *for* 3 Phesants *r.* 3. Phæons.
p. 81. *l.* 3 *from bottom, for* haveing *r.* have.
p. 82. *l.* 3. 4. *for* Religious Houses, *r.* the Abbey of Cerne.
l. 11. *after* Posteritie, *add* did.
p. 85. *l.* 7 *from bottom, for* Sanford, *r.* Canford.
p. 86. *last line, dele* saveing.
p. 87. *l.* 5 *from bottom, for* Foce *r.* Joce.
p. 88. *l.* 3. *for* Latterill, *r.* Lutterel.
l. 4 *from bottom, for* de Frodi de Morston, *r.* de Feodi de Morton.
p. 89. *l.* 7 *from bottom, for* Storie, *r.* Stone.
p. 93. *l.* 4. *for* Durst, *r.* erst.
p. 95. *l.* 11. *for* loud, *r.* locum.
l. 19. *for* Melt, *r.* Milit.
l. 4 *from bottom, for* bots *r.* Abbots.
p. 96. *marginal n. for* Hen. 3. *r* Hen. 8.
p. 97. *l.* 6. *for* pour Scandell, *r.* Purscandell.
p. 98. *l.* 16. *after* benefits me, *add* not.
p. 99. *l.* 18. 19. *for* Sidlinch, *r.* Lidlinch, and for Sidden, *r.* Lydden.
p. 102. *l.* 2. *for* Fact, *r.* Tract.
l. 22. *after* one, *add* daughter.
p. 104. *l.* 5. and 105. *l.* 20. *for* Rivers *r.* Reeves.
p. 105. *last line, for* Countie, *r.* Chantry.
p. 113. *l.* 12. *for* Benford, *r.* Beaufort.

p. 114. *last line, for* Hamley, *r.* Hamlyn

p. 120. *l.* 3 *from bottom*, insert in the blank, Edward II

p. 124. *l.* 20. *for* Wynell *r.* Wyvell.

p. 125. *l.* 2 and 5 *from bottom*, and 126, *l.* 1. *for* Branchampe, *r.* Beauchamp.

In the names of the persons to whom the arms belong, No. 73, *for* Hasey, *r.* Hussey; 213, *for* Foce, *r.* Joce; 214, *for* Latterill, *r.* Lutterel; 258, *for* Rivers *r.* Reeves.

There are a few literal errors, which being sufficiently obvious, I have not noticed.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Rolls Chapel. By JOHN KIPLING, *Esq. Clerk of the said Records.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Records deposited in the Rolls Chapel are of the following description.

1. PARLIAMENT ROLLS.

The Parliament Rolls contain all Public Acts from the first year of King Richard III,* to the 39th year of his present Majesty inclusive, and are annually brought to the Chapel by the Clerk of the Parliaments, duly enrolled. All private Acts were also formerly enrolled upon the same Roll with the Public Acts, and continued to be so till about the end of the reign of Philip and Mary, and some were enrolled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but from that time the Parliament Rolls have contained only such acts

* For an account of the preceding Rolls, see p. 35, of the present volume of the Librarian.

as were declared to be Public Acts, and the titles of the Private Acts; and when any Private Act has been desired to be removed into Chancery, it has been done by a writ of Certiorari, directed to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who certified the act accordingly; which practice is now used, though rarely; for it is only done when an act is wanted to be exemplified under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the purpose of being received in evidence in any court of Judicature in England, or elsewhere, within his Majesty's Dominions.

There are two folio volumes of Indexes to the Parliament Rolls, the first containing references to all the Public Acts of Parliament, and also to such private Acts as have been inrolled on the Parliament Rolls, commencing the first year of King Richard III, and ending the third year of King Charles I, and also references to all the bundles of Private Acts which have been at any period, from the reign of Richard III, to the present time, certified into Chancery, under writs of Certiorari.

The second volume contains references to all the Acts of Parliament inrolled on the Parliament Rolls, in the 16th year of King Charles I, and from the 12th year of Charles II, to the 4th year of George II, inclusive.

No Indexes to the Rolls of Parliament have been since made, as the Acts of Parliament inrolled on these Rolls are readily referred to by the printed titles of Acts, which are usually brought with the Rolls from the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments.

2. CORONATION ROLLS.

The Coronation Rolls begin in the reign of King James I, and are continued regularly, including that of his late Majesty King George II, save that the Coronation Roll of Charles I, is wanting, and has been so ever since his reign; and the Coronation Roll of his present Majesty has

not yet been delivered into the Chapel. These Rolls contain the commission and proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine claims of services to be performed at Coronations, and also the oath taken and declaration made and signed by the King or Queen when crowned. The Roll is made up by the Clerk of the Crown, and delivered in open Court by the two Chief Justices to the Lord Chancellor, and by him to the master of the Rolls, in order to be preserved amongst the Records in the Chapel.

There are no Indexes to the Coronation Rolls, but as the whole proceedings at each Coronation are contained in one Roll, the Claims, &c. recorded thereon, may be easily referred to.

3. TREATY OR FOREIGN ROLLS.

The Treaty or Foreign Rolls contain the inrolments of commissions to Ambassadors and Envoys, of Leagues and Treaties made between the several Kings and Queens of this Realm and Foreign Princes and States, of Patents to Officers of the Crown at Calais, and elsewhere beyond the seas, and of writs of safe conduct.

These Rolls commence with the reign of King Edward V, and are continued, but not regularly, to the 19th year of King Charles II, none have been since brought in, and all the subsequent and some of the preceding Rolls are supposed to remain with the Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery, by whom these Inrolments are made.*

There are no Indexes to these Rolls.

* See the Reports of the House of Commons, 1732, Appendix, vol. i, p. 526, which states them to be with the Prothonotary, but the present Prothonotary says in his return to the Committee, that "there are not now any Records in his possession, nor has he been able to ascertain at what period the Records were removed from his Office, but it is understood that this was done at the time when the Entries of Foreign Treaties, Pardons, &c. were discontinued at this Office, and made in some other more immediately connected with Government."

4. CHARTER ROLLS.

The Charter Rolls contain Charters, Creations of Honour, and other Grants of the Crown, which conclude with the words "Hiis Testibus, &c." They begin the first year of King Richard III,* and end the eighth year of King Henry VIII, the subsequent Charters having been inrolled upon the Patent Rolls.

There is a small quarto book, containing a short Abstract of all these Rolls, and Alphabetical Indexes of the names of persons and places.

5. PATENT ROLLS.

The Patent Rolls begin with a small Roll of King Edward V,† and are continued down to the 27th year of the reign of his present Majesty inclusive, upon which Rolls are inrolled all grants in Fee or Perpetuity, of the Demesne Lands of the Crown, the Abbey Lands, and Escheat Lands, all Patents of Creations of Honour, Grants of Charters of Incorporation and Liberties, Grants of Offices, Denizations, Patents for Inventions, Licences and Pardons of Alienation, Presentations, Special Liveries, and Grants of Wardships, such Leases of Crown Lands as pass the Great Seal, which should be all those whereon a greater Annual rent than forty shillings is reserved, Special and General Pardons, Licences of all sorts that pass the Great Seal; and on these Rolls are indorsed all Proclamations, and most of the Commissions that pass the Great Seal.

These Rolls are yearly made up by such one of the six Clerks of the Court of Chancery, who according to rotation is the Riding Six Clerk, from the Privy Seals, or Signed Bills, from which also the Patents and other Instruments

* For an Account of the preceding Charter Rolls, see p. 37, 38, of the present volume of the Librarian.

† For an account of the preceding Patent Rolls, see p. 36 of the present volume of the Librarian.

are ingrossed, in order to be passed under the Great Seal, by the several Officers of that Court to whom the Ingrossment thereof respectively belongs, and as soon as these Inrolments are made, they are delivered by the Riding Six Clerk, together with such instruments contained in the Patent Rolls as are estreated on Rolls, called "Estreat Rolls," according to the Statute of Estreats, and also the Privy Seals, or Signed Bills, into the Petty Bag Office, in order to be examined by the senior clerk of that Office, by whom the Patent Rolls and the Privy Seals or Signed Bills are transmitted into the Chapel of the Rolls, and the Estreats into the Exchequer, where they are denominated, "The Originalia of Chancery."

There are Alphabetical Calendars or Indexes, consisting of fifty folio volumes, which have been made yearly by the different Officers, according to the duty of the office, as these Rolls have been brought in, under the names of Grantees, referring to short Abstracts, containing the date and general purport of the Grant, Commission, &c. and the duration thereof, whether in Fee or Tail, for Life, for Years, or otherwise, which Calendars have been generally found to be very correct; but as it often happens that persons wanting to search for Grants of Manors, Lands, &c. do not know the exact times when the Grants passed, nor to whom they were made, an Index or Calendar of the names of places, alphabetically arranged, referring at once to the name of the grantee, and the date of the Grant, has been much wanted. When the present clerk of the Records in the Rolls Chapel, succeeded to the Office in 1775, he found great inconvenience for want of an Index Locorum, and having understood that Mr. Rooke, his predecessor, had private Indexes, containing Indices Locorum and other useful matters in relation to the Records, he purchased them of Mr. Rooke's executors at a large price. The most material of these Indexes consist of five folio

Books of Alphabets of Places, referring to twenty-four other folio Books indorsed with the several Letters of the Alphabet, and containing the dates of the Grants, the names of the Grantees, and references to the Rolls.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH, 1809.

Address (An) from a Parochial Clergyman to his Parishioners at the commencement of the New Year, 1s. 6d.

Arnold—Observations on the Management of the Insane, and particularly on the urgency and importance of Humane and Kind Treatment in Effecting their Cure. By T. Arnold, M. D. 3s.

Birmingham—New Triennial Directory of Birmingham, being an Alphabetical List of the Merchants and Tradesmen of that Town. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Blackwood—A Catalogue of Books, in various Languages, for 1809. Selling by William Blackwood, Edinburgh. 2s. 6d.

Blair—An Answer to some Objections made against the London Female Penitentiary. By W. Blair, Esq. 3s.

Bonaparte—The Exposé, or Bonaparte Unmasked. 8vo. 6s.

Bryan—A Catalogue of Books, for 1809, Part I. Selling by Edward Bryan. Bristol, 1s.

Burnett—English and Latin Poems, Translations, &c. preceded by a System of Latin Prosody, By the Rev. Richard Burnett, A. B. 8vo. 8s.

Burns—Observations on some of the most Important Diseases of the Heart, &c. Illustrated by Cases. By Alan Burns, 7s. 6d.

Cameron—The Connection between the Work of Man's Redemption and the Divine Agents engaged in it; a Sermon Preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, Nov. 27, 1808. By C. R. Cameron, M. A. 1s. 6d.

Catholic Bishops—The Royal Veto on the Appointment of the Roman Catholic Prelacy considered, in Reply to Dr. Milner. 2s. 6d.

Chitty—A Practical Treatise on Pleading, and on the Parties to Actions and the Forms of Actions. By J. Chitty, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Clarke—Memoirs of Mrs. M. A. Clarke, including appropriate Remarks on her Conduct towards the Duke of York. 2s. 6d.

Clarke (Mrs.) Military Promotions, or the Duke and his Dulcinea; a Satirical Poem. 2s. 6d.

Clarke—The London Female Penitentiary Defended, against Mr. W. Hale. By James Clarke. 1s.

Cockle—An Elegiac Tribute to the Memory of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore. By Mrs. Cockle, 2s.

Collier—Thoughts on Re-animation, from the Re-production of Vegetable Life, and the Renewal of Life after Death to Insects. By J. Collier, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Costello—The Soldier's Orphan; a Tale. By Mrs. Costello, 3 vol. 12s. 6d.

Cumberland—John de Lancaster, a Novel. By Richard Cumberland, Esq. 3 vol. 1l. 1s.

Dealtry—A Sermon Preached in the Church of Stillorgon, Ireland, Oct. 30, 1808. By the Rev. Rob. Dealtry, LL. D. 1s. 6d.

Dearn—The Bricklayer's Guide to the Mensuration of all sorts of Brick Work, according to the London Practice. By T. D. W. Dearn, 8vo. 7s.

De la Loy—Doctors Outwitted or who's Afraid? a Satirical Description of Scotch Professors of the University of Aberdeen, &c. &c. By Hugh de la Loy, 8vo. 6s.

Duke of York—Summary Review of the Charges adduced against H. R. H. the Duke of York, 1s.

Duke of York—Heroic Epistle addresed to G. L. Wardle, Esq. M. P. on the Charges preferred by him against H. R. H. the Duke of York. 2s. 6d.

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Duke of York—Cundee's Circumstantial Report of the Evidence and Proceedings upon the Charges preferred against H. R. H. the Duke of York, &c. &c.

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Ryan—Strictures on Milne's Tour, and on Mr. Clarke's Inquiry, with a new Plan for obtaining Catholic Emancipation. By the Rev. E. Ryan, D. D. 2s. 6d.

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Substance of a Speech which ought to have been Spoken on the Motion made by Mr. Grattan, May 25th, 1808, "That the Petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland be referred to a Committee of the whole House." 3s.

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Young—An Essay on Humanity to Animals, by Thomas Young, A. M. Abridged. 1s. 6d.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 11.—1st May, 1809.

ANTIQUITIES, HISTORICAL AND MONUMENTAL, OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL. Consisting of several Essays on the first Inhabitants, Druid Superstition, Customs, and Remains of the most remote Antiquity in Britain, and the British Isles, exemplified and proved by Monuments now extant in Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, with a Vocabulary of the Corno-British Language. By WILLIAM BORLASE, LL. D. F. R. S. Rector of Ludgvan, Cornwall. The Second Edition, revised, with several Additions by the Author; to which is added a Map of Cornwall, and two new Plates. London, 1769.

Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum
Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus
Exquiritque auditque virum Monumenta priorum. VIRGIL.

This book is printed in folio, and is the second edition of a work, originally published in 1754, under the title of "Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall, &c." It contains the most consistent and satisfactory account of Druidism, supported by what may truly be called its best vouchers, viz. its remains, which are scattered up and down in Cornwall, where it seems to have subsisted in its greatest purity and splendour, as well as to have maintained its empire longest.

The contents of this work are arranged in the following order. After the title there is a dedication to Sir John

St. Aubyn, Bart. occupying two pages; then follows an address to the Reader, which is contained in five pages. A List of the contents to the volume succeeds, comprised in six pages, after which the work itself commences and extends from p. 1, to p. 403. Then follows a Catalogue of the Kings of Britain, with the Princes of Cornwall, and the most important incidents relating to that County, interspersed according to their order of time, beginning at p. 404, and ending at p. 411. A Cornish-English Vocabulary, which reaches from p. 413 to p. 464, concludes the volume.

Of previous works relating to the History of Cornwall, Dr. Borlase observes, that its history and monuments are but slightly touched in the Survey of Mr. Carew, who was however extremely capable of describing this County, if the infancy of these studies at that time, about the year 1600, had afforded him sufficient light and proper materials. The better part of Norden's Survey, which comes next, is a mere transcript from Carew; and from the other parts of Norden's work very little is to be learnt.

As to the History of the Druids, he found that branch in a worse condition; most authors having contented themselves with enlarging upon several passages in Cæsar's account of this ancient priesthood, and on what Pliny has left on the same subject. The valuable collection of Antiquities by Montfaucon, contains but few ancient Druid monuments, and those the meanest designs, and worst engravings, of that voluminous work. M. Martin, the author of the *Religion of the ancient Gauls* (2 volumes, quarto), labours under the same deficiency, and is rather too redundant in his own dissertations, while the too timorous Montfaucon will scarcely hazard a single conjecture. Mr. Toland, in his History of the Druids, asserts many extraordinary particulars, the authorities for which have never

yet been produced; besides which, it is doubtful if ever he copied or measured one Druidical Monument. The Rev. Mr. Rowland, in his Mona Illustrata, took a better method to advance this kind of learning: he examined a great variety of Druidical Monuments in Anglesea, describes them particularly, though his drawings are extremely short of the rest of his performance, and gives many pertinent observations upon them. He understood the British and Learned Languages, and has made a proper application of both in order to give light to his subject. Martin, in his description of the western Isles, speaks of many remains of the Druid Superstition in those Islands, but there is only one engraving in his work, the Temple at Classerness, and that very faulty, by no means corresponding with the verbal description.

In short, says Dr. Borlase, so little use has been made of the monuments of the Druids, undoubtedly the best supports of their history, that the more he read of those authors the more fully he was convinced of the necessity of copying the original monuments, which lay round him, and offering something to the public, which their undeniable properties suggested. This branch of Antiquity is, however, greatly obliged to the learned Dr. Stukeley, particularly in his Stonehenge and Abury; and Keysler, in his Antiquities, supports his judicious Remarks with very entertaining instances from the customs and history of the northern as well as other nations.

Dr. Borlase has divided this work into four books. The first book consists of thirteen chapters, containing historical observations relating to Britain. The first chapter treats of the name of Britain, in which the author, after noticing the derivations of Camden, Bochart, &c. supposes that the word Britannia may be derived from the Hebrew ברא, signifying to cut off or divide, and *tania*, a termination not unusual among the Greeks, signifying probably

no more than a region or extent of land. The second chapter is on the ancient inhabitants of Britain, but the time of its being peopled it is in vain to inquire into. The western parts of Europe were inhabited soon after the dispersion of mankind at Babel, and as soon therefore as the posterity of Japhet had spread themselves and had possessed the sea shores of Gaul, it is probable that Britain became stocked with inhabitants. The third chapter is on the country from which Britain was peopled, and here the author says that it is most agreeable to truth to suppose that our first inhabitants came from Gaul, it being but a short passage between the shores. As it is likely that they came from that country, so they had the same language which the ancient Gauls used. Thus the leaders of the Gauls who sacked Rome, had names which were of British derivation, and this made H. Lhuyd imagine them to be British Kings; whereas at that time, Gaul and Britain, and part of Germany too (for they were the *Galli Senones*, a people of North Germany, as Tacitus assures us, who sacked Rome) had the same language, as sprung from one common stock, and this language continued equally the tongue of both nations till Cæsar's time.

The fourth chapter contains an inquiry into the original of the Gauls, who were called in their own language Celts, even in Cæsar's time; and the name of Celts was anciently of great extent, comprehending all those nations who were sometimes distinguished by the name of Scythians, Celto-Scythians, Getæ, Galatians, Gallogrecians, Celtiberians, Teutones, Germans, and Gauls; but this great portion of mankind was still more anciently, and when more united, called Cimbri, and this last name reaches up to the DISPERSION, being derived, as most authors agree, from Gomer, the leader of those who came from Babylon, into the western parts now called Europe,

The fifth chapter is on what the ancient inhabitants of Britain knew of thought of their own original, from which it appears, that the Britons had the same false opinions concerning their origin which the Gauls had. The Gauls said they were derived from Dis, the Earth, or God of the earth, and the most ancient inhabitants of the midland parts of Britain thought their original was from the earth. The Germans thought themselves sprung from Tuisco, and he from the earth. The Greeks called their first ancestors, for the same reason, Αὐτόχθονες, the Romans theirs, Aborigines, all plain intimations, that they knew not whence they were.

The sixth chapter treats of the resemblance which the ancient Cimbri or Celts bore to the eastern nations; and how far the monuments of Asia, and the eastern parts of Europe may contribute to illustrate the Antiquities of the Western nations. In illustration of this the author observes that mankind continued together for some Centuries after the deluge, and composed only one nation, seated in that country which was watered by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, sometimes called in general Syria, but more particularly distinguished by the several names of Armenia, Assyria, and Chaldæa. Being the children of one family, Noah and his sons, their language was the same, and doubtless their religion, their customs and manners could not be very different, as long as they continued together; and together they did continue, till vainly presuming to defeat the decrees of the ALMIGHTY, by building a tower whose top was to reach unto Heaven, GOD thought proper to confound their schemes by miraculously introducing among them different languages, making it necessary for those who spoke one and the same tongue to consort together, and separate from those, the speech of whom they could no longer understand. It has been contended, and with every degree of true reasoning, that the

Hebrew language is the mother of all others; while there are those who contend for the Syriac, without thinking that the Syriac, Armenian, and Arabian tongues, appear to be but so many different dialects of the Hebrew, and it is evident by the many Hebrew Roots, which show themselves in the northern languages, as well as those of the east, that however our languages may be now innovated, mixed and altered, yet they have the Hebrew at the bottom as the general groundwork of all. Further it is now generally allowed, that the ancient Celtic, Getic or Gothic language, is that, which variously modified, gives rise to the Dutch, Swedish, French and British tongues, and in the last of these, 500 roots of the Hebrew language have been insisted on by some persons.

In summing up his conclusions the author, among other things, says that the resemblance which the ancient Cimbrians, Celts, and Gauls, preserved to the eastern nations is very evident as well from the Celtic language being so much indebted to the Hebrew, which sameness in people divided by so many different nations and countries from each other, could proceed from no cause so obvious and probable, as that they had been once united. In religion the resemblance of the Gauls to the eastern nations is altogether as great, for though the Sects of the Druids had raised such a superstructure as distinguished that Priesthood, discipline, and worship, from all others, yet the foundation was old and before described. The immortality of the soul, and a future world was one of the principal doctrines of the Druids, and as to sacrifices they not only endeavoured to propitiate the Deity by them, but like the people of Canaan and Moab, dyed their altars with human gore. Groves they chose to worship in, as the Canaanites did, and this the Druids carried also into excess, performing their sacred rites not as others did, in inclosed temples, but only under the consecrated oak.

The seventh chapter treats of the story of Brute and of the Phœnician trade to this island; the former of which, if there be any truth in it, very little and inconsiderable must have been his power. That the Phœnicians came here very early is much better founded, but even when they first began to trade with the British islands is uncertain; some think not till the year before Christ 450, but it is likely that it was sooner. The principal inducement for the Phœnicians to frequent our coasts was to procure tin, lead, and skins, but especially the former, which was soon found to be so useful a metal, that it grew famous over all the then known world, and encouraged the Phœnicians to continue and engross the trade to this island.

The eighth chapter is on the navigation of the Grecians and their commercial intercourse with Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, and in the ninth, the author, in opposition to some writers who have endeavoured to prove that the Romans, while in Britain, never came west of the River Tamar, mentions several proofs to show that Cornwall was not only well known to, but possessed by them. The tenth treats of the Saxon Invasion and conquest of Britain, and the eleventh of the invasion and residence in Cornwall of the Danes. The twelfth is on the conquest of England by the Normans, and the thirteenth of the British Religion.

The second book is on the British Religion, and consists of twenty-three chapters. The first gives a short survey of Idolatry in general, the false deities, that were at different times substituted for the true GOD, the manner in which the Gentiles worshipped those false deities, and the remarkable resemblance that there was betwixt all the several sorts of idolatry. From these it will evidently appear that Druidism acknowledged the same Deities, used the same worship, and therefore must have had the same original, as the customs, tenets, rites, and superstitions of other Gentile nations. The second chapter is on the names and classes of the

Druid Priesthood, which consisted of three degrees; the superior class was called *the* Druids, by way of eminence; they had under and next to them the Bards, who though inferior in rank, are said to be prior in antiquity. They were remarkable for an extraordinary talent of memory, and were the poets of the Britons and the Gauls. The Eubates or Vates were of the third and lowest class, and their business was to foretell future events, and to be ready on all common occasions to satisfy the inquiries of the anxious and the credulous. The third chapter treats of the countries inhabited by the Druids, which were in all probability only Gaul and Britain. The fourth is on the Antiquity of the Druids, to fix the Æra of which, the author says, would be a vain attempt, yet, it is very probable, that there were Druids remarkable for their learning, and even antiquity, before the time of Pythagoras, who lived near 600 years before our Saviour. The fifth chapter treats of the original of the Druid doctrine and priesthood, and in the following one the author attempts to show that Druidism had its first rise in Britain. In the seventh chapter he gives an account of the dignity and power of the Druids, their privileges, power in times of peace and war, the rule and government of their order, and of their annual assembly. The eighth chapter is on the Druid discipline, the quality and admission of their disciples, the privacy, time, privileges, and manner of their instruction and correction; and in the succeeding chapter he describes the female Druids, and enters upon an inquiry whether the Germans had any Druidesses, in reply to what the learned Keysler had advanced in support of them.

The tenth chapter treats of the learning, letters, language, doctrines, and tenets of the Druids, in which the author observes, that though they held it unlawful to commit the mysteries of their order and discipline to writing, yet in all other affairs, either of public or private concern,

they used writing, and the Greek alphabet, though not the Greek language, but the Celtic or British. They had a great fondness for verses, as appears by that part of their discipline, which consisted in making their disciples learn by heart vast numbers for many years together, and it was in this manner that they celebrated the praises of their departed heroes. In the eleventh chapter he gives an account of their physical knowledge, and of their application to Astronomy, Geography, &c. Their computation of time, like the Hebrews and Ethiopians, was by nights, and not days, and the beginning of their year was July, when the moon was six days old. The twelfth treats of the knowledge which the Druids had of Botany and Anatomy. They were excessively fond of the Vervaine, which they used in casting lots and foretelling events. They deified the Misseltoe, and were not to approach either that or the Selago, or the Samolus, but in the most devout and reverential manner. When the end of the year approached, they marched with great solemnity to gather the misseltoe of the oak, in order to present it to Jupiter, inviting all the world to assist at this ceremony with these words;

"The new year is at hand, gather the Misseltoe."

This Misseltoe was of a golden colour, an adventitious plant of the climbing kind, and therefore the golden bough is compared to it by Virgil, Æn. vi, ver. 205.

"Quale solet sylvis brumali frigore Viscum
"Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat Arbos,
"Et croceo fœtu teretes circundare truncos:
"Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
"Ilice."———

This story of the golden bough shews that the Druids were not singular in attributing great magical powers to

such scarce and beautiful plants, ritually gathered, and offered to the gods.

"Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
"Instituit;————
"Ergo alte vestiga oculis et rite repertum
"Carpe manu." Ib. ver. 142.

It must here be observed, that the Druids in several religious particulars had a delicacy superior to most of the ancients; for in gathering this Misseltoe they used only a golden hook, when among other nations a hook of brass was thought sufficiently nice for similar purposes. "Falcibus et messæ ad Lunam quæruntur ahenis," (Æn. iv. ver. 513), and Medea in Sophocles is described gathering her magic herbs with a brazen hook, Χαλκοι· ὄιν ἅμα δρεπανοις τομας, and afterwards putting their juice into brazen pots. The Sabine priests also shaved themselves with "ex ære cultris."

With great care also and superstition did the Druids gather the Selago, the Fir Club Moss, according to Hudson, (Fl. Angl. p. 395) and the Lycopodium Selago of Linnæus, nothing of iron was to touch or cut it, nor was the bare hand thought worthy of that honour, but a peculiar vesture or sagus applied by means of the right hand. This Selago was preserved as a charm by the Druids against all misfortunes, and the fumigation of it was thought good against all defects of the eyes. The Druids also experienced great virtue in, or at least ascribed to, the Samolus, and gathered it in a ritual, religious manner. This, according to Hudson, was the round leaved Water Pimpernel, or the Samolus Valerandi of Linnæus.

As the Druids were great admirers of the virtue of vegetables, and therefore studious of Botany, they were not ignorant that this knowledge could not effectually be ap-

plied without a thorough inspection into the several parts of the human body. Accordingly they encouraged the science of Anatomy to such an excess, and so much beyond all reason and humanity, that one of their doctors called Herophilus, is said to have read lectures on the bodies of more than 700 living men, to shew therein the secrets and wonders of the human fabrick.

The thirteenth chapter is on the moral and religious doctrines of the Druids, and the fourteenth treats of the immortality and transfiguration of the soul, and how far these doctrines were adopted by them. The fifteenth shews that in teaching these doctrines the Druids used the ancient oriental manner of Allegory and Mythology, and the author illustrates his reasoning by explaining their symbolical learning in a basso relievo, discovered over the door of the temple of Mortmorillon in Poictou. In the sixteenth he treats of the Deities and Idols of the Druids. Mercury was their chief Deity, as Cæsar informs us, and of him they had many images; he was esteemed the inventor of arts, the tutelary god of all travellers and highways, and the sovereign lord of all matters of gain and merchandize. After Mercury they worshipped Apollo, and by him they meant the Sun as other nations did. Then Mars, whom they called Hesus, and Teutates; then Jupiter, called Taranys or the Thunderer; and next Minerva. The symbol of Mercury was a cube, because being the messenger of the gods, he was esteemed the index or emblem of truth, always like to itself, similarly with a cube, which ever way it is turned. The oak was the symbol of Jupiter. Whether the Druids admitted the serpent into the number of their Deities, is more uncertain than improbable; if it should be allowed that the Druids had groves consecrated to Mithras, a god, whose common symbol was a Serpent, or that they made their temples in a serpentine

form, as the learned Dr. Stukeley in his Abury supposes, it will then be past all doubt that the Druids did worship the Serpent. However from the great value which the Druids placed upon the Anguinum or Serpent's Egg, it may be conjectured, that they must have had some veneration for the Serpent, who had confessedly such a regard for, and attributed such miracles, to its supposititious production.

The seventeenth chapter is on the places of worship used by the Druids, who considered it to be essential that it should be performed in a grove of Oaks,* which being

* To give to those places appointed for devotion all the ornament of which nature is capable without art, men in the first ages of the world, when they chiefly dwelt in tents, and before they were skilled in architecture, either chose the tops of hills shaded by trees, or they themselves planted trees, which in time made a kind of green Arbour over their Altars, and these they called groves. This was done at first certainly without superstition, but afterwards it was made a necessity and a piece of devotion to worship in those places, and it is not to be doubted but that these groves and high places were the first temples made use of by men.*

This devotion for groves and high places was so deeply ingrafted in men's hearts, that it kept up even after temples were built, so that in the whole extent both of time and place, in which Paganism was predominant, nothing is more celebrated than the devotion of Groves. Nor does it appear from Scripture that the Hebrews when they abandoned themselves to Idolatry worshipped false gods seldom but in groves and upon high places. The Prophet therefore upbraids them with their having defiled themselves under every green tree.

Frequent mention is made in Scripture of the Idolaters sacrificing or serving their false gods *under every Green Tree.* (See Deut. xii. 2.

* When in the books of Moses and Joshua we read of the בֵּית or *Beth* of such or such an idol in the Land of Canaan, we must not imagine that the word *Beth* implies *a House or covered Building*, because it does not appear that the Canaanites had any such in those early times. Moses, who is very particular, Deut. vii. 5. xii. 3. in commanding the Israelites to destroy the Altars, Pillars, Groves, and the Graven Images of the Canaanites, never mentions their sacred *Buildings*, nor do we ever read of them in the book of Joshua. Their *Beths* seem to have been nothing more than *sacred inclosures*, like the Grecian Τεμενη.

reckoned so essential to their worship, has induced some writers to believe that the woods were their only temples, but this appears to be a great mistake. That they had no walled or covered temples is certainly true, for they were composed of immensely large stones set at equal distances, and generally in a circular form. Dr. Stukeley divides them into three classes, first the circles simply call-

I. Kings, xiv. 23. II. Kings, xvi. 4. Jer. ii, 20.) And we have a scene of this kind in Homer, Il. ii. lin. 305, &c.

> Beside a fountain's sacred brink we rais'd
> Our verdant altars, and the victims blaz'd;
> ('Twas where *a plane tree spread its shades around.*) POPE.

Compare Virgil, Æn. ii. lin. 513.

Herodotus says (Clio. Lib. i. p. 62.) that the Persians blamed the custom of building temples to God as a piece of folly. And Tacitus in his Germania, says the same of the ancient Germans. "They believe," says he, "that to represent gods as men, or to confine them in temples, is below their greatness, and content themselves, to consecrate woods and groves to them, in the bottom whereof is a secret place to which they give the name of the Deity, but out of respect dare not approach it."

Alluding to those groves and the trees of which they consisted, Isaiah i. 29. names the oak; "for they shall be ashamed of the oaks which ye have desired, and ye shall be confounded for the gardens ye have chosen." Not only because the oak stretches its branches the most of any forest tree, yields the greatest shade, and consequently is the fittest to make groves, but chiefly because this tree was consecrated to Baal, the Jupiter of the eastern people, and we find a Grove of oaks sacred to Jupiter near Mount Dodona in Chaonia, was esteemed the most ancient oracle in Greece.

> "Where cold Dodona lifts her holy Trees." Iliad ii. l. 909.

This superstition stretched from east to west, the oak being in all places looked upon as a sacred tree, and chiefly amongst the Gauls, of whom Maximus of Tyre says, "that they worshipped Jupiter under a great oak, and without any statue." Their priests were therefore called Druids from the Greek word *Drus*, an oak. J. S.

led temples; and secondly those circles which have the form of a snake annexed, as that of Abury, which he calls serpentine temples; and thirdly those circles which have the form of wings annexed, called by him alate or winged temples. The author then gives a general description of their places of worship, which he exemplifies in an account of Karnbrê Hill in the parish of Illogan, which has all the evidences that can be desired of having been appropriated to the use of the British religion.

The eighteenth chapter is of the worship of the Druids, which treats of the time, the rites, the habits worn by them, the victims offered in sacrifice, and in what manner they were killed. The nineteenth is on the superstitious rounds and turnings of the body, which the Druids and other Gentiles performed during the time of worship and of lustration. The twentieth is of the Holy Fires of the Druids, the twenty-first of their Divination, Charms and Incantations. The twenty-second is on the great resemblance between the Druid and Persian superstitions, and the cause of it. The twenty-third and concluding chapter of the second book is on the declension and expiration of Druidism. The Druids continued authorized in Britain, as Archbishop Usher and Leland think, with all their rites in as full force as the Roman powers here would permit, till the reign of King Lucius, A. D. 177, when Christianity being embraced by the King and Princes of the Island, Bishops were ordained, in preaching to and converting the people. This change took away from the Druids the establishment and countenance of the civil government. But the last place we read of them in the British dominions, is Ireland, where they continued in full possession of all their ancient power till the year 432 after Christ, when St. Patrick undertook the conversion of that Island.

The third book, which consists of fourteen chapters, contains the history of Rude Stone Monuments. The first

is a general account of this sort of monument, which in Cornwall are sometimes found single; sometimes two, three, or more composing one monument; sometimes disposed in a lineal, straight direction, sometimes in a circle; often in heaps or barrows, and now and then three or four large flags or thin stones, capped with a much larger one, which go by the British name of Cromlêhs.

The second chapter is on single stones erect, or rude pillars. This chapter is divided into eight Sections, 1. On single stones, religious; of these monuments the first authentic accounts are of Jacob who erected several, and upon different occasions, and of Joshua. 2. Single stones, idolatrous; the Gentiles set up pillars of the same kind in every country, but with very different ends from those of Jacob and Joshua, for before the invention of adorning Altars, and making representations of men and animals, these rude stones were worshipped.* In Cornwall there is a

* Of this sort seems to have been a great stone, about half a mile south west of Easton Church in Oxfordshire, which tapers from a broad bottom, and had several stones of a much smaller size lying on the ground by it.

London stone, preserved with such reverential care, through so many ages, and now having its top incased within another stone, in Cannon Street, was plainly deemed a record of the highest antiquity, of some still more important kind, though we are at present unacquainted with the original intent and purport for which it was placed. It is fixed at present close under the south wall of St. Swithin's Church, but was formerly a little nearer the channel, facing the same place; which seems to prove its having had some more ancient and peculiar designation, than that of having been a Roman Milliary; even if it ever were used for that purpose afterwards. It was fixed deep in the ground, and is mentioned so early as the time of Ethelstan, King of the West Saxons, without any particular reference to its having been considered as a Roman Milliary. There are some curious observations with regard to this stone in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xlii, p. 126. Sir Christopher Wren, in consequence of the depth and largeness of its foundation, was convinced that it must have been some more considerable monument than a mere Milliary Stone.

great number of high stones, probably some of the ancient idols, still standing in many places. 3. Memorials of civil contracts; this is instanced in the pillar set up by Jacob, when Laban had overtaken him and desired to enter into a solemn contract of amity with him. 4. As Marks of Places of Worship; where these stones were erected, places of worship were established out of respect to the moral and religious character of their author. Beth-el became a place of worship, because of Jacob's Pillar; Gilgal also, because of the Pillars erected by Joshua at the passing of Jordan, and Gilead or Mizpeh, became also in after ages a place of worship and of idolatry as the rest. 5. As places of Election and Council; this is instanced in Samuel making Bethel and Gilgal the annual seats of Judgment, and in Saul being confirmed King in Gilgal, besides numerous other instances of the like sort mentioned in scripture. 6. Of these rude stone monuments some were originally sepulchral, and neither owed their beginning to the true or

There are three great stones, little known, but deserving much attention, standing near each other, in a field at Trelech, in Monmouthshire; they are sometimes called *Harold's Stones*, but for what reason does not satisfactorily appear.

For preserving also the remembrance of some event of high import at the time, must those stones called the *Devil's Arrows*, have been placed near Boroughbridge in Yorkshire.

There is a very remarkable stone pillar still standing in the township of Sowerby near Halifax in Yorkshire.

And a still more extraordinary one, in the Village of Rudston, in the East Riding of that county, which place seems to have taken its name from the long prior existence of this great pillar reared on the spot. It is 24 feet in height, besides the part inserted deep in the ground. All the four sides are a little convex, and it tapers to a sort of point at the top. Every circumstance of its appearance shows it to have been British.

Besides the above, the Reader on consulting King's Munimenta Antiqua, vol. i. p. 122, will find an ample account of various other pillars and stones of Memorial. J. S.

false religion, however afterwards applied. We are obliged to Jacob for the first recorded monument of this kind, for when Rachael died, he did not bury her under an oak, as Deborah, the nurse of Rebecca was buried, but set a pillar upon her grave, in order to make it more distinguished. Bohan, the son of Reuben seems to have been buried in the same manner, his stone monument becoming afterwards one of the boundaries of the realm of Judah, a mode of burying which was reckoned very honourable among the ancients.*

* The most ancient Barrow we read of, is that of Ninus, founder of the Assyrian Empire. (Diod. Sic. lib. ii. cap. 1.) Semiramis, as it is related, wife of Ninus, buried her husband in the royal palace, and raised over him a mount of earth. In Persia, the same manner of burying obtained; (Xenoph. lib. vii. Hyde, cap. xxxiv. p. 410.) though generally speaking none but princes were so buried.

Achan, (Josh. vii. 26.—viii. 29.) after his body had been burned (he and his children and cattle being first stoned) was buried under a stone barrow, during the time of Joshua's command; and the King of Ai was buried in the same manner. In the 2d Sam. xviii. 17, it is said that "they took Absalom and cast him into a great pit in the wood, where they laid a very great heap of stones upon him." But it may well be questioned whether this was properly Barrow Burial, and not rather burying a King's son (whose life had been taken away so expressly contrary to the royal command) in as expeditious a manner as possible. However, by the above instances, it seems that this way of burying was not always intended to do honour to the dead, but sometimes to create an abhorrence of their crimes. In general they were sepulchres of dignity. Alyattes, the father of Crœsus, and King of Lydia, was buried under a barrow, according to Herodotus.

The same method obtained among the Grecians. The monument of Laius, father of Œdipus, is yet extant in the middle of the way where he and his servants were buried, "collected stones," being thrown over them. Tydeus, the father of Diomed, slain in the Theban War, was buried in that country under an earthen barrow, (Iliad, xiv. v. 119.) and it seems to have been the universal custom of Greeks and Trojans, to bury both the soldiers and generals in the same manner during the siege of Troy. (Il. vii. v. 336.—xxiii. v. 247.—xxiv. v. 795.) "The monument of Lycus, near Sicyone, was an earthen barrow, and

7. As Military Memorials, viz. of single combats, battles, and considerable victories. The most ancient trophy we read of is that erected by the prophet Samuel, between Mizpeh and Shen, in commemoration of a signal and miraculous overthrow of the Philistines. 8. As Boundaries, instanced by the Israelites, who, where no city, sea, lake, or hill, offered itself, made a stone their boundary, as in the limits of the Kingdom of Judah.

The third chapter treats of Rock Idols, their several shapes, and the high opinion which the ancients entertained of them. In Cornwall there are rocks of that grandeur, remarkable shape, and surprising position, as can leave us in no doubt but that they must have been the Deities of people addicted so much to the superstition of worshipping rocks. The fourth chapter is on the Logan or Rocking stones, some of which are found in Cornwall, one in the island of St. Agnes, Scilly, some in Ireland and Wales, and three in Derbyshire. The fifth chapter treats of the great virtues attributed by the ancients in foreign parts, and by the Druids here, to particular stones and gems.

The sixth chapter is on monuments, consisting of two, three, or several stones, their description, and an inquiry into their original design. This chapter is divided into

the Sicyonians generally buried in that manner." (Pausan. p. 126.) Alexander entombed his friend Hephestion in a barrow.

As we come farther west, in Sicily we find numbers of these monuments. The Romans had the same custom, some think as anciently as Remus and Numa, and Virgil (Æn. xi. v. 207, &c.) makes it still more ancient. From Livy it appears (Lib. xxvii. cap. 42.) that Claudius Nero buried his own soldiers after this manner, in the second Carthaginian war; and Cæsar Germanicus brought the first turf himself, to raise the Barrow over the remains of Varius's unfortunate army.

In Germany there was the same way of interring, and in the most northern kingdoms there are still many barrows of great note and extent.

In Britain and the British Isles they are without number, for the Druids burnt and then buried their dead.

three sections; 1. Of two-stone monuments. The first we read of of this sort, are the Pillars of Hercules, erected at the ancient Gades, as the termination of his western travels; but the most obvious end of this kind of monument was to distinguish the graves of considerable persons, by placing an erected stone at each end of the body interred. 2. Of three-stone monuments. This was sometimes intended to record the number of persons interred. 3. Of Monuments consisting of several stones; of these there were *rectilinear* or stones placed in a right line; *triangular*, which according to Olaus Magnus, denote a victory obtained by a body of horse; *square*, which denote that champions in single duel met and engaged: *circular*, which according to the same author, were family burial places. But Wormius, who is a more cautious writer, doubts whether these characteristics are always infallible; *pensile*, that is, stones erected and others lying horizontally on the tops of them, as Stonehenge, and in this manner we find the ancients sometimes erected their trophies to perpetuate the memory of some important victory.

The seventh chapter treats of circular monuments, the use and design of them among the ancients in foreign countries, and among the Druids in the British Islands. This chapter is divided into ten sections; 1. On the number of Stones, which was various, some circles consisting of twelve, others of more, but the greatest number the author had observed was seventy-seven. 2. How these circles were named; 3. Of the intent and use of these circles; 4. Places of Council and Judgment. 5. Stones to stand by, while any election or decree was depending, or any solemn compact to be confirmed, the principal persons concerned standing each by his pillar, and where a stone was erected in the centre of the circle there stood the prince or general elect. 6. Stones to stand upon, placed in a circular manner, as so many pedestals to elevate the nobles

above the level of the rest. Where stones of this kind or order are found, they may be pronounced merely elective, consultory, and judicial, and never intended for the rites of worship. 7. Stones to sit upon, placed in the same circular order. The custom of sitting on stones in council was very ancient among the more eastern nations, for in the several sculptures, which the fruitful imagination of Homer bestows so liberally on the shield of Achilles, one of them is of the elders of the community, met together to decide a matter in difference, sitting on stones properly adapted to receive them, and in a sacred council. 8. Theatres and Amphitheatres. Where these stone inclosures are semicircular, and distinguished by seats and benches of like materials, there is no doubt but they were constructed in that form, out of regard to, and for the convenience of, spectators, at plays, games, and festivals. There is a remarkable monument of this kind, the benches of which are of stone, near the Church of St. Just, near Penrith. It is an exact circle of 126 feet in diameter, and the number of seats are six, with one at the top of all, where the rampart is about seven feet wide. The plays they acted in these Amphitheatres were in the Cornish Language, and the subjects taken from history. 9. Some of these circles were also Sepulchral, and 10. The little circles originally so.

The eighth chapter is a history of Barrows, which in Cornwall are dispersed on every plain as well as on the tops of hills. These monuments are differently named, according to their obvious and most distinguished properties. From the stone materials of which some are built they are called cairns; from their being intended for sepulchres, they are called Lows in Staffordshire; and Lawes in Ireland; in Wales they are called Tommens or Hillocks, in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire Cops; in Teutonick Broghs, in Saxon Byrighs, whence comes the English word, and in Cornwall they are still called Bur-

rows. When the funeral pile was exceedingly large, or the number of persons burned great, the fire was supposed not to be extinguished till the third day, when they proceeded to collect the bones and make the Barrows. When the Barrows were not very large, that is, when they were intended for private persons, they were either placed near public roads, to put people in mind of their common destiny, or, like Joshua's sepulchre, in the borders of their patrimony. The size of these funeral monuments is various, but generally large in proportion to the quality of the deceased, or the vanity, affection, and power of the survivors.

It must be observed that this way of burying under *Tumuli* was so universal, that it is no easy matter to decide by what nation any Barrows were erected, unless some criterion, found within, assist us to form our judgment. Thus, by the materials and workmanship of the urn, the cell that contains it, coins perhaps, and instruments of war or domestic life, which may accompany the bones, we may discover to what nations such sepulchres may be assigned; but where these indications are wanting we must rest contented in our uncertainty.

The ninth chapter is a description and history of the Cromlêh. This monument consists of a large flat stone in a horizontal position, supported by other flat stones fixed on their edges and fastened in the ground, on purpose to bear the weight of that stone, which rests upon, and by reason of its elevation of six or eight feet or more from the ground, makes the principal figure in this kind of monument, and the situation chosen for it, is generally the very summit of a hill. The tenth chapter treats of Urn Burial, and of some remarkable Urns found in Cornwall. The Urns designed to contain human bones were sometimes of gold, silver, brass, marble, or glass, but are generally of earthen or pottery ware; among the barbarous nations of rude

fashion, coarse clay, and rather smoked than burnt; but those of the Romans are easily distinguished by their elegant shape, materials, and ornaments. In the eleventh chapter the author enters into an inquiry respecting the use of rock basons, a monument of a singular kind, which had hitherto escaped the notice of travellers. In this inquiry he enters into the history of purifications by water, and contends that the Druids had probably these rites in common with all the nations of antiquity. The twelfth chapter contains an account of a number of gold coins found at Karn-bre in Cornwall, and the thirteenth of the Brass Celts found in 1744, in the side of Karn-bre Hill, together with several Roman coins.

The fourteenth chapter is on the Caves of the Ancient Cornish Britons, in which the author gives a description of three, and then points out the uses to which these places were applied. In cold countries the people retired into caves to avoid the severity of winter, but the winters are not so severe in Cornwall as that they can be reasonably supposed to have given occasion for the making those caves. The Druids taught in caves, and the people were initiated into the mysteries of Mithras in caves, but for both these purposes the ancients made use generally of natural not artificial caves. It was a very ancient way of sepulture to bury in caves. There is yet another reason why the ancients made these subterraneous structures, a reason which prevails in all countries, and that is to hide and secure what they possessed and valued in times of war and danger. The true intent then of the Cornish Caves, the author apprehends, was that the people should secure their provisions and movable goods in them, and the reason that they are numerous is that Cornwall having been the seat of much war, few counties have had more occasion for such private storehouses than this.

The fourth book treats of the Roman Remains in Corn-

wall, and is divided into fourteen chapters. The first chapter is on the Roman Coins found in this county. It has already been mentioned that some writers have doubted whether the Romans were ever in Cornwall, and Dr. Borlase here enters upon an inquiry in order to prove that they actually resided in this part of Britain, and to establish the truth of his position, enumerates several places near mines, and harbours, where great quantities of Roman coins have been found. In the second chapter he pursues his inquiry, and gives an account of the Roman Sepulchres and Sepulchral remains which have been discovered in Cornwall. Having thus traced the Romans by their coins and sepulchres, he proceeds in the third chapter to inquire into the probability of the Romans having camps and fortifications in this county, and enumerates several places where it is likely from present appearances, that they had both. In the fourth chapter he treats of the Roman Geography of Cornwall, and the ancient and present name and limits of the county. The fifth chapter is on the Roman Roads in Cornwall, but this is a subject full of uncertainty. The sixth is on the conquest of Cornwall by the Romans, which the author observes was as early as the time of Agricola in the reign of Domitian.

The seventh chapter treats of ancient castles in Cornwall, and is divided into three Sections. These Castles may be divided into three classes; first, walled Forts, or lines for defence and garrison; secondly, walled castles for residence as well as defence; and thirdly, artificial hills, covered with a building, sometimes called a keep, and sometimes a dungeon, and a wall inclosing an area below, called a basse court. Of the first class there are two sorts, some which inclose a Promontory by a *vallum* stretching across a neck of land from the edge of one cliff to that of another, which for distinction may be called Cliff Castles; and some consisting of one vallum, or more,

of earth, or a rampart of stone on the tops of hills. Of the first sort are Castle Treryn, in the parish of St. Levin; and Castles Karnijek and Boscajel in the parish of St. Just, and many others on the sea coast. Castles of this sort, including promontories and rocks, with their trenches towards the land, were made, as Dr. Borlase thinks, by invaders, to secure a place for landing men, when they made any descent, and re-imbarking them on their retreat. The second sort of military works of the first class, is that which has one vallum, or more, of earth on the top of a hill. The age and authors of this sort of fortification may best be determined by the form, number and situation of the works. All of this kind, which the author had seen, are either round, or nearly so, from which some persons have pronounced them Danish, but this is too hasty a conclusion; for though the Danes fortified in this manner, as appears by entrenchments in several parts of England, incontestably of Danish structure, yet it is plain that the Romans also erected forts sometimes in the circular form, and so doubtless did the Saxons and Britons, but Dr. Borlase thinks that the Hill castles in Cornwall were Danish, and gives several reasons in support of his opinion. The eighth chapter is on walled castles designed as well for residence as defence, and these were also of two sorts, either with or without a keep. Those without a keep were generally built Turret-wise, and the author says he can only instance one of this sort in Cornwall, Castle Karnbrê, and even this has been somewhat altered. The ninth chapter is on those castles which had Keeps, the most entire of which, and also the least, in this county, is that of Trematon, in the parish of St. Stephen, near Saltash. At one end of the Basse Court is an artificial hill, on the top of which is erected the Keep, of an oval figure. This castle was the head of a Barony of the ancient Dukes of Cornwall, and it appears by Domesday Book, that William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall

resided here, and had his castle and market. The author next describes Restormel Castle, about a mile north of the Town of Lestwithiel. The keep of this castle is a very magnificent one; the outer wall or rampart is an exact circle, 110 feet diameter within. Richard, King of the Romans, and *Earl* of Cornwall, kept his court here. A long description of the ancient castle of Launceston follows, after which Dr. Borlase observes that the manner of fortifying with a Basse Court, an artificial hill, and a dungeon on the top of it, is very ancient, and was used, perhaps by the Romans, but certainly by the Saxons. That the Romans fortified sometimes in this manner, the old *Cunetium*, now Marlborough in Wiltshire, gives us reason to believe. In Nottingham Castle there are the remains of the Keep, and Dr. Gale places there the *Gausennæ* of Antoninus. The Burgh at Leyden, which is a Building of the same kind, is thought to be Roman. It must, however, be owned that in the military Architecture of the Romans in other parts, such buildings seldom appear. However that be, that the Saxons built in this manner, long before the Normans came in, one instance or two will be sufficient to shew. Elfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, in the end of the autumn of the year 915, built some fortifications against the Danes, which are still called the Dungeon, upon an artificial Hill at Warwick. She also built a work of the same kind at Tamworth on the border of the counties of Warwick and Stafford. She is said to have built eight castles, all called Burrows or Burroughs, and very properly, because they were fortifications raised on hills in the shape of Burrows or *Tumuli*. It is not likely that Elfleda was the inventor of this manner of fortifying; her father, Alfred, soon discovered the necessity of strong holds, pressed as he was on every side by the Danes; and yet as Asser observes, the Saxons were so indolent and stupid, that they could not be prevailed upon by the King

to erect any Castles or Fortresses, till they were driven to it by the depredations of the Danes, and then Alfred caused several to be built. Here therefore we find fortification in its infancy among the Saxons, even when the country was overrun by the Danes, and whether they had then the leisure to shape the natural hills, and where there were no natural hills to raise even mountains for the keeps, or, as is most likely, only built on the hills already raised, and shaped to their hands, must now be left undecided.

There were but few of these castles in England before the Normans came in, which much facilitated their conquest, and William was so sensible of this error in the Britons, Saxons and Danes, and saw the use of these Castles so clearly that he immediately promoted the building of them with all possible ardour, and his nobles put in execution his commands with so much diligence, that in Henry the Second's time there were rekoned no less than 1115 Castles in England.

The tenth chapter is on the state of Christianity in Cornwall before the Norman Conquest. It appears that the Britons received the faith of Christ very early, even according to some authors, in the Apostolic times, but there was no British King presumed to have been of the Christian Religion till Lucius, and the precise time when he was converted is not agreed upon. Sir Henry Savil, in his *Fasti* says, that " about this time (that is about the year of Christ 173), Lucius, King of the Britons, as he is called by Bede, at the instance of Eleutherius the Pope, together with the whole nation of the Britons, received the Christian Faith ;" but this is altogether improbable, neither suiting the limited authority of Lucius, nor allowing enough for the different tempers and circumstances of the other princes.

When Constantine and the Empire became Christian, the British Bishops were summoned, in the year 314, to the Council of Arles ; and probably to that of Nice in 325,

and of Ariminum in 359, at the last of which, as well as at the first, three Bishops of Britain were present. The author then proceeds to relate the distractions which took place in the British Church, not only in Cornwall, but in the whole Island, owing to the coming of the Saxons, who were called in as friends, but who proved most inveterate enemies, and who did every thing in their power to extirpate Christianity. They not only raged against religion, but also against learning, and destroyed, wherever they came, all the books and monuments they could find, which is a principal reason that our ecclesiastical history of those times is, and must always remain, extremely imperfect. In the year 905, in the reign of Edward the elder, an episcopal see was fixed in Cornwall, and the Cathedral Church was that of St. Petrock at Bodmin, at that time the chief monastery among the Cornish Britons. This See continued at Bodmin till the year 981, when that town and monastery being burned by the Danes, the Bishop removed his See to St. Germain's where it continued till the year 1049, and being then united to that of Crediton, it was in the course of a few years afterwards, namely in the reign of Edward the Confessor, removed to Exeter, where the Episcopal See for the counties of Cornwall and Devon continues to this day.

The eleventh chapter treats of the religious houses founded in Cornwall before the Norman Conquest. The first house of this description which we read of, as being founded in this county, was that erected at Padstow by St. Patrick, in the year 432. This monastery being near the sea shore, and exposed to the piracies of the Saxons, and after them of the Danes, the monks removed to Bodmin. As this was the most ancient society, and the most flourishing in Cornwall, and placed conveniently for that purpose, Edward the elder settled here the Episcopal See in the year 905. Here the Bishops of Cornwall resided till 981,

when the town, church and monastery, being burned by the Danes, the bishops removed their seat farther east, to St. Germain's. The author next mentions the monasteries of St. Stephen's, near Launceston, St. Michael's Mount, Crantock, St Neot's, St. Pyran, Trescaw in Scilly, Probus, and Constantine. These are all the Religious Houses which were founded in Cornwall before the Norman Conquest; the rest of more modern date, may be seen in Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, and in Bishop Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

The twelfth chapter gives an account of Inscribed Monuments erected in Cornwall before the conquest. The fisrt of this sort, which the author mentions, serves at present he says, to hang a gate to on the vicarage ground of St. Clement's, near Truro. Its inscription is in one line (from the top reading downwards towards the bottom of the pillar), and if at full length the words would be, *Ismiocus Vitalis filius Torrici*; by the purity of the character, it is thought to be one of the most ancient Christian sepulchral monuments in this county. There is a very good argument for the great antiquity of this inscription, independently of the similarity of the Roman Capital Letters, which is, that there are here two names of the person interred, a thing so common among the Romans, and so seldom met with, during their Empire, in the monuments of other nations, that where the character concurs, it may be looked upon as a decisive criterion of a Roman inscription, or at least nearly bordering upon their reign here in Britain. This stone has at present a large cross on it in Bass Relief. The author proceeds to describe several other inscribed stones, of which he gives the figures and inscriptions. Christians generally placed a cross about the beginning of the ninth century, at the beginning of inscriptions; when praying for the dead came into use, it was a general custom, as in Catholic countries it is at present,

to intreat all comers to pray for the souls of persons buried there; and that they might after death have, as they thought, the benefit of frequent prayers, sometimes a church or oratory was erected; at other times it was only an altar; sometimes it was a tombstone, that desired the prayers of the reader; and sometimes a real cross of stone; and all these memorials were said to be erected *pro animâ*, for the good of their souls, because their intent was to excite the devotion of persons that passed by, in favour of the dead. When these memorials were erected by persons in their lifetime, there was generally inscribed *Posuit*, or *Pou Curavit*, but most commonly they were erected either by the command, or at the desire, of the person departed. When by the command or order of the deceased, the word *Jussit* was made use of; when at the desire, *Rogavit*.

The thirteenth chapter treats of the princes and civil government of Cornwall, from the earliest account of it to the Norman Conquest. Here the author observes that all before the time of Cæsar is uncertain, but that there were several princes said to be Kings, and at other times Dukes and Earls of Cornwall, before the Roman invasion, though there are great chasms in the list, by which we may suppose that Cornwall was sometimes governed by its own distinct princes, and at other times governed as a Province or part of the whole, by the same Prince that ruled over the other parts of Britain. This chapter concludes with a Catalogue of the Kings of Britain, according to the British Historians (viz. Harding's Chronicle, and Dr. Powell in his edition of Giraldus Cambrensis), with the age of the world. Where the British Kings cease, as they did with Cadwalader about 690, the author takes in the Kings of the West Saxons, and after them the Kings of England, until the Norman Conquest, marking down in each reign the occurrences relating to the princes and affairs of Cornwall.

The fourteenth chapter comprises a Cornish-English

Vocabulary, the assistance towards compiling which the author says he had from the Archæologia of Lhuyd, keeper of the Museum at Oxford, who published in that work a Grammar of the Cornish Tongue, and therein preserved the elements of this language; and from a great number of Cornish Manuscripts in the hands of various gentlemen in that county. The technical names belonging to the arts of Mining, Husbandry, Fishing and Building, are all in Cornish, and much oftener used than the English terms for the same things. The names of houses and manors, promontories, lakes, rivers, mountains, towns and castles in Cornwall, especially in the western parts, are all in ancient Cornish, and many families retain still their Cornish names.

A List of the Plates in the second Edition of Borlase's Historical and Monumental Antiquities of Cornwall.

1. Map of the County of Cornwall, p. 1.
2. Ditto, shewing the Sites of Ancient Castles, places where Roman Coins have been found, and the supposed direction of Roman Roads, p. 11.
3. Map and Buildings of Karnbrê, *whole sheet*, p. 113.
4. Monumental Stones—At Drift in Sancred; at Trewren; at Belleit in St. Beryan; and in Boswen's Croft, Sancred, p. 164.
5. Logan Stones, &c.—The Logan Stone in Sithney, called Men-Amber; The Logan Stone in St. Agnes, Scilly; Karn Quoit; Great Stone in Men; Great Stone in Scilly, p. 173.
6. The Wring Cheese; The Altar Stone in Wendron; the Altar Stone in Trescaw; the Tolmen in St. Mary's, Scilly; and the Tolmen in North-wethel, Scilly, p. 173.
7. Tolmen in the Parish of Constantine, p. 174.
8. The hanging Stone in Karn Boscawen Berian; and the Men-an-tol, or Holed Stone in Maddern, p. 177.

9. Stone Circles—Tredineck Circles; Boskednan Circle; Boscawen-un Circle; and Senor Circle, p. 198.
10. Botallek Circles in St. Just, p. 199.
11. The Nine Maids; Kerris Roundago; Bodinar Crellas; the Temple in Classerness; and the Hurlers, p. 206.
12. The Amphitheatre at St. Just: Urns found at different places, p. 208.
13. Monument of four Stones at Trevescan; Scilly large and small Barrow; a Stone Barrow at Tredinek; a Barrow with a Kistvaen near the top; Rock Bason called Arthur's Bed; Rock Bason Quoit at Karnbrê; Boswolas Basons, p. 219.
14. Lanyon Cromleh, and Senar Cromleh, p. 223.
15. Two Views of Kit's Cotty House, p. 224.
16. Gold Coins found at Karnbrê, p. 259.
17. Plate of Celts, p. 287.
18. Cave called Pendeen Vau; Roman Pateras, &c. p. 293.
19. A Roman Fort at Bossens, in the Parish of St. Erth; Roman Patera, &c. p. 316.
20. Earth Castles—Bartine Castle in St. Just; Caer-bran Castle in Sancred; Plan of Castle Chun in Morva, p. 346.
21. Tindagel Castle, p. 352.
22. Trematon Castle, p. 354.
23. Plan and Elevation of Restormel Castle, p. 356.
24. Ruins of Launceston Castle, p. 358.
25. View of St. Michael's Mount, p. 379.
26. Inscribed Stone Pillars, p. 391.
27. Ditto, p. 396.

The following Plates are printed on the pages of Letterpress.

1. Headpiece to Book I. p. 1.
2. Tail Piece to Book I. p. 52.—Plan of a Channeled

Rock at Karnleskyz in St. Just—An Ancient Head in a Seal found in Anglesea—Two Druid Amulets.

3. Headpiece to Book II.—Bas Relief on the Portal of the Temple of Montmorillon in France; from Montfaucon, p. 53.
4. Cernunnos, a Deity of the Gauls, p. 107.
5. Altar found in the Cathedral of Paris, in 1711, Dedicated to Jupiter, p. 157.
6. Head Piece to Book III, p. 158.
7. A singular Monument from Wormius, p. 210.
8. Western View of Castle Treryn in the Parish of St. Levin, p. 296.
9. Head Piece to Book IV.
10. Western View of Karnbrê Hill, from Tehidy, p. 411.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE REV. W. BORLASE, LL. D.

He was born at Pendeen, in the county of Cornwall, on the second of February, 1696, and received his early education at Penzance and Plymouth, from whence he removed to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1719. He was ordained Priest in the ensuing year, and two years afterwards was presented to the rectory of Ludgvan, which with the vicarage of his native parish, St. Just in Pendeen, given him by Lord King, in 1732, was all the preferment he obtained. His genius became directed, on settling at Ludgvan, with all the judgment of a man of science, to investigate the curiosities, the mineral and metallic fossils which surrounded him, and his literary works, relating to the Antiquities and Natural History of his native county, have been deservedly and universally admired. He enriched the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, with several curious remains of antiquity, for which he received the public thanks of the University, in 1758, and they also conferred upon him

the degree of Doctor of Laws. He likewise was the means of beautifying the celebrated Grotto of his friend Pope at Twickenham, with a great variety of Cornish fossils of the more beautiful and rare sorts. He made the Library of St. John's College, Oxford a present of his curious drawings of Cornish monuments, and had an intention of depositing his other collections in the same place. He employed much time in studies of a more professional nature, drawing up various paraphrases of scripture, chiefly for his own improvement, and he had prepared for the Press, a "Treatise on the Creation and Deluge," which the infirmities of declining life prevented him from publishing. After a life spent in these useful pursuits, and the diligent exercise of his pastoral and parochial duties, he died universally respected and lamented, in 1772, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He left two sons, both clergymen.

The Literary Works of Dr. Borlase, are comprised in the following List.

1. Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall. Oxford, 1754, folio.

The same, 2d Edition. London, 1769, folio.

2. The Natural History of Cornwall. Oxford, 1758, folio.

3. Observations on the ancient and present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their importance to the Trade of Great Britain. Oxford, 1756, quarto.

Besides which Dr. Borlase printed the following Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

4. An Enquiry into the original State and Properties of Spar and Sparry Productions, particularly the Spars or Crystals found in the Cornish Mines, called the Cornish Diamonds; vol. xlvi. p. 250.

5. On the Alterations of the Islands of Scilly, vol. xlviii. p. 55.

6. An Account of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, near Ludgvan, Dec. 20, 1752, vol. xlviii. p. 86.

7. A Description of the Agitations of the Water in the County of Cornwall, Nov. 1, 1755, vol. xlix. p. 373.

8. An Account of subterraneous Trees at Mount's Bay, vol. l. p. 51.

9. An Account of an Earthquake felt in the western parts of Cornwall, July 15th, 1757, vol. l. p. 499.

10. An Account of some Roman Antiquities found at Bossen, in the parish of St. Erth, near St. Michael's Mount, vol. li. p. 13.

11. A Relation of extraordinary Agitations of the Waters in Mount's Bay, and other places in this County, March 31, and July 28, 1761, and of two Thunder Storms in Cornwall, Jan. 11, 1762, vol. lii. p. 418, and 507.

12. An Account of the late mild Weather in Cornwall, in the winter of 1762, and the quantity of rain fallen there, 1762, vol. liii. p. 27.

13. The quantity of rain at Mount's Bay, and the weather there, in June and July, 1763, vol. liv. p. 59.

14. Two Letters relating to a Specimen of Native Tin, found in Cornwall, the existence of which has always been denied, vol. lvi. p. 35, and lix. p. 47.

15 Meteorological Observations at Ludgvan, 1767, vol. lxiii. p. 89.

16. The same, 1769, vol. lx. p. 230.

17. The same, 1770, vol. lxi. p. 195.

18. The same, 1771, vol. lxii. p. 365.

A Short View of the Losses which Learning has sustained by the Destruction of the Writings of the Ancients.

The disadvantages which have arisen from the destruction of the Works of the Ancients, will be a sufficient justification for entering upon a short view of the irreparable losses which have thereby been sustained.

Many events have contributed to deprive us of a great part of the literary treasures of Antiquity. A very fatal blow was given to literature by the destruction of the Phœnician Temples, and at the Egyptian Colleges, when those kingdoms and the Countries adjacent, were conquered by the Persians, about three hundred and fifty years before Christ. Ochus, the Persian General, ravaged those countries without mercy, and forty thousand Sidonians burnt themselves with their families and riches in their own houses. The conqueror then drove Nectanebus out of Egypt, and committed the like ravages in that country; afterwards he marched into Judea, where he took Jericho, and sent a great number of Jews into captivity. The Persians had a great dislike to the religion of the Phœnicians and the Egyptians; this was one reason for destroying their books, of which Eusebius (*De Preparat. Evang.*) says they had a great number.

Notwithstanding these losses, Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, who reigned about two hundred years before the Christian era, collected the greatest library of all antiquity, which he deposited in his palace at Alexandria,* where it was burned by Cæsar's troops.

* This, which was called the Alexandrian Library, was first founded by Ptolemy Soter for the use of the Academy or Society of learned men which he had founded at Alexandria. Beside the books which he procured, his son Ptolemy Philadelphus added many more, and left in this library at his death 100,000 volumes; and the succeeding princes of this race, enlarged it still more, till at length the books lodged in it amounted to the number of 700,000 volumes. The method adopted for making this collection was the seizing of all the books that were brought by the Greeks, or other foreigners into Egypt, and sending them to the Academy, where they were transcribed by persons employed for that purpose. The transcripts were then delivered to the Proprietors, and the originals laid up in the Library. Ptolemy Euergetes for instance, borrowed of the Athenians the works of Sophocles, Euripides and Æschylus, and only returned them the copies,

Cleopatra, and by other collections, so that a vast library remained at Alexandria, till it was taken by storm, and plundered by the Saracens in the Seventh Century, A. D. 642. Though the Saracens were at that time a barbarous people, yet Amrus, or Amru Ebn al As, the commander of the troops who took the city, was a man of good capacity, and greatly delighted in hearing philosophical points discussed by learned men. John the Grammarian, called Philoponus, from his love of labour, lived in Alexandria at this time; he soon became acquainted with Amrus, and having acquired some degree of his esteem, requested that the philosophical books preserved in the royal library might be restored. Amrus wrote to Omar, the Caliph, to know if his request might be complied with; who returned for answer, that "if the books he mentioned agreed in all points with the book of God (the Alcoran) this last would be perfect without them, and consequently they would be superfluous; but if they contained any thing repugnant to the doctrines and tenets of that book, they ought to be looked upon as pernicious, and of course should be destroyed." As soon as the Caliph's letter was received, Amrus, in obedience to the command of his sovereign, dispersed the books all over the city, to heat the Baths, of which there were 4000; but the number of the books was so immense that they were not intirely consumed in less than six months.* Thus perished by fanatical madness the inestimable Alexandrian Library, which is said to have

* Mr. Gibbon, in his history, vol. ix. p. 440, has attempted by *negative* arguments to disprove and overthrow the *positive* evidence given by Abulpharagius, relating to the destruction of this library by the Saracens, but the references given in support of his assertions do not bear him out, for the authors he alludes to refer to the destruction of Books at Alexandria in the time of Julius Cæsar, after which large libraries must have been continually accumulating, during the long period in which the schools of philosophy flourished in that city.

contained at that time upwards of five hundred thousand volumes; and from this period, barbarity and ignorance prevailed for several centuries. In Italy and all over the west of Europe, learning was in a manner extinguished, except some small remains which were preserved in Constantinople.

In this city the Emperor Constantine had deposited a considerable library, which was soon after enriched by his successor Julian, who placed the following Inscription at the entrance;

Alii quidem equos amant, alii aves, alii feras, mihi vero a puerulo,
Mirum acquirendi et possidendi libros insedit desiderium.

Theodosius the younger was very assiduous in augmenting this library, by whom, in the latter end of the fourth century, it was enlarged to 100,000 volumes, above one half of which were burned in the fifth century by the Emperor Leo the First, so famous for his hatred of images.

The inhabitants of Constantinople had not lost their taste for literature in the beginning of the 13th century, when that city was sacked by the Crusaders in the year 1205; the depredations then committed, are related in Mr. Harris's Posthumous Works, (vol. ii. p. 301.) from Nicetas the Choniate, who was present at the sacking of this place. His account of the Statues, Bustos, Bronzes, Manuscripts, Paintings, and other exquisite remains of antiquity, which then perished, cannot be read by any lover of arts and learning without emotion.

The ravages committed by the Turks who plundered Constantinople in the year 1453, are related by Philelphus, who was a man of learning, and tutor to Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius the Second, and was an eye witness to what passed at that time. This author says that the persons of quality, especially the women, still preserved the Greek Language uncorrupted. He observes that

though the city had been taken before, it never suffered so much as at that time; and adds that till that period, the remembrance of ancient wisdom remained at Constantinople, and that no one among the Latins was deemed sufficiently learned who had not studied for some time at that place; he expressed his fear that all the works of the ancients would be destroyed.

Still however there are the remains of three libraries at Constantinople; the first called that of Constantine the Great; the second is for all ranks of people, without distinction; the third is in the Palace, and is called the Ottoman Library, but a fire happened in 1665, which consumed a great part of the palace, and almost the whole library, when, as is supposed, Livy, and a great many valuable works of the Ancients perished. Father Posserius has given an account of the libraries at Constantinople, and in other parts of the Turkish Dominions, in his excellent work intituled, Apparatus Sacer.

Many other losses of the writings of the ancients have been attributed to the zeal of the Christians, who at different periods made great havoc amongst the Heathen Authors. Not a single copy of the famous work of Celsus is now to be found, and what we know of that work is from Origen his opponent. The venerable Fathers who employed themselves in erasing the best works of the most eminent Greek or Latin authors in order to transcribe the lives of Saints or legendary Tales upon the obliterated vellum, possibly mistook these lamentable depredations for works of piety. The ancient fragment of the 91st Book of Livy, discovered by Mr. Burns, in the Vatican, in 1772, was much defaced by the pious labours of some well-intentioned divine. The Monks made war on Books as the Goths had done before them. Great numbers of manuscripts have also been destroyed in this kingdom by its invaders, the Pagan Danes, and the Normans, by the civil comme-

tions raised by the Barons, by the bloody contests between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and especially by the general plunder and devastation of monasteries and Religious Houses in the reign of Henry VIII, by the ravages committed by the civil war in the time of Charles I, and by the fire that happened in the Cottonian Library Oct. 23, 1731.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.

(From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.)

[Continued from p. 190.]

6. CONFIRMATION ROLLS.

The Confirmation Rolls begin with King Richard III, and end with the 12th year of King James I, no Confirmation Roll having been made up since that time. These Rolls contain Confirmations of Charters to cities, boroughs or other Corporate or Politic Bodies, and also to private persons, and all confirmations since that time have been inrolled promiscuously with other patents on the Patent Rolls.

There is a folio volume containing a correct alphabetical Index to these Rolls, under the names of Persons, Corporations, &c. referring to each Confirmation, inrolled on these Rolls.

7. THE FINE ROLLS.

The Fine Rolls otherwise called the Lord Treasurer's Rolls, begin with King Edward V,* and end with the 17th

* The Fine Rolls beginning the 6th year of King John, and ending with the reign of Edward IV, in 1483, are in the Tower. For an account of them see the present volume of the Librarian, p. 39. J. S.

year of King Charles I, and contain the Inrolments of Patents to Escheators, Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and of other Patent Offices in the gift of the Lord Treasurer, as also of general Liveries of Lands holden in Capite, and Entries of Writs "de Diem clausit Extremum, &c." which issued before the taking away of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and the Abolition of Tenures in Capite.

There is an Index to these Rolls, which is the private property of Mr. Kipling; it is a folio volume, containing the names of persons, alphabetically arranged, from the first of Edward V, to the end of Philip and Mary, and referring to an abstract of Liveries, &c. specifying the Manors, &c. of which Liveries were granted. This Index was made by the late Mr. Rooke, and was purchased among his collection of Manuscripts by Mr. Kipling.

8. THE DISPENSATION ROLLS.

The Dispensation Rolls begin in the 37th year of Queen Elizabeth, and are continued, but not regularly, to the 20th year of King George the Second, there being several chasms, supposed to have arisen from their not having been duly brought in by the Clerk of the Faculties and Dispensations in the Court of Chancery, by whom these Inrolments are made, and none have been brought into the Chapel since that time. These Rolls contain the Inrolments of Faculties and Dispensations which passed under the Great Seal.

There are no Calendars or Indexes to these Rolls.

9. THE ROLLS OF PARDONS.

The Rolls of Pardons begin with the reign of King Richard III, and are continued to the reign of King James I, inclusive.

There is no Calendar or Index to these Rolls.

10. THE CLAUS OR CLOSE ROLLS.

The Claus or Close Rolls begin with King Edward V,* and are continued down regularly to the 24th year, inclusive, of his present Majesty,† being brought into the Chapel from the Office called "The Inrolment Office in Chancery." These Rolls take their name from the ancient custom of Inrolling Brevia Clausa upon them, and other Memoranda, as Summons to Parliament, Mint and Coinage Indentures, &c. But since the reign of King Henry the Eighth, they contain mostly the Inrolments of Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Settlements and Wills of Roman Catholics, Conveyances of Bankrupts' Estates, recognizances, Specifications of New Inventions, and other instruments, either acknowledged by the parties thereto, or sworn to by a subscribing witness for the purpose of Inrolment, or inrolled for safe custody only, by warrant from the Lord Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, and also memorials of Deeds and other Securities for Annuities.

There are alphabetical Calendars or Indexes, consisting of many folio volumes, which were made yearly by the different preceding officers, and by Mr. Kipling, according to the duty of the office, as these Rolls have been brought in under the names of Grantees, Bargainees, or Releasees; and in some instances (as in the cases of Charity Deeds), Awards upon Inclosures, &c. under the names of places; which Calendars or Indexes have been generally found to be very complete and correct; but as there was no Index to the Rolls of Henry the Seventh, Mr. Kipling made an alphabetical one to the Deeds, &c. indorsed on those Rolls, and it may be remarked, that the index to the Rolls of

* For an account of the Close Rolls in the Tower, beginning with the 6th year of King John, and ending with that of Edward IV, see the present volume of the Librarian, p. 37.

† The Close Rolls from the 25th year of George III, are continued in a regular Series to the present time, and are in the Custody of the Clerks of the Inrolments in Chancery, who inroll them.

Henry VIII, has no alphabet to it. Mr. Kipling has among Mr. Rooke's collection of Manuscripts, Alphabetical Indexes of several matters of note, arranged together so as to be readily referred to, having been extracted from a very great number of Claus Rolls, of divers years, whereon Deeds, &c. are inrolled in order of time as they are brought to the office, particularly a folio book, containing the names of places in the various bargains and sales made by commissioners during the Usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, of Manors, Lands, &c. belonging to the Crown and to pretended delinquents, whose estates had been sequestered, and references to the several Rolls whereon they are promiscuously recorded; another folio book, containing the names of places in the various bargains and sales made by commissioners during the same period, of all or most of the manors and lands belonging to the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other dignitaries of the Church, wherein the parcels are generally described with great minuteness, from correct surveys taken at that time by authority of Parliament, and references to the several Claus Rolls; to which books Mr. Kipling has made indexes in two folio volumes, containing alphabets of places, referring to the different pages of the books so purchased of Mr. Rooke's Executors; and among Mr. Rooke's private collections there are also alphabetical indexes referring, under the names of places, to the several bargains and sales made by Lord Hawley, and the other Commissioners for sale of Fee-farm and other rents of the Crown, under the acts of the 22d and 23d years of King Charles the Second, whereby these several Deeds, although inrolled promiscuously with various other instruments on the Claus Rolls, as they were brought into the office, may be found at once under the name of the place, notwithstanding it be not known at what time or to whom any sale was made.

[*To be continued.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Bradley of Wallingford has prepared, under the Sanction of Dr. Valpy, and other distinguished preceptors, a Series of Grammatical Questions, adapted to Lindlay Murray's Grammar, with copious notes and illustrations. The idea was suggested by Morgan's very useful book, the *Grammatical Questioner*.

Dr. Mavor, whose numerous works on Education have contributed so much to the edification of youth, as well as to the facility of teaching, is about to produce a work on which he has been long engaged—a Series of Catechisms on popular Subjects.—The Mother's Catechism—a Catechism of Health—and another on General Knowledge, will appear in a few days, and be followed in rapid succession by others on English History, Universal History, Geography, Animated Nature, Botany, the Laws and Constitution of England, The Bible, &c.—They are intended to sell separately, or to form when collected two very neat pocket volumes.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL, 1809.

Agriculture—The Utility of Agricultural Knowledge illustrated; with an account of an Institution formed for Agricultural Pupils in Oxfordshire. 1s. 6d.

Allison—A Discourse preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1809, being the day appointed for a General Fast. By Archibald Allison, LL. B. &c. 1s.

America—Correspondence between the Governments of the United States of America and Great Britain. 1s. 6d.

America—A Poetical Picture of America; being observations made during a Residence of several years at Alexandria, and Norfolk, in Virginia. 12mo. 4s.

Baynes—A Sermon preached Feb. 8, 1809, in the Church of Loughton, Essex. By the Rev. R. Baynes, LL. B. 1s.

Baillie—A most interesting case, in a Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, on the Bankrupt Laws. By George Baillie, Esq. 1s.

Belfast Literary Society, Select Papers of. 2 vol. 4to. 4l.

Bell—Rules and Instructions respecting the use and management of Guns, &c. particularly adapted to the service in the East Indies. By Lieut. Col. Robert Bell, of the Madras Establishment. 6s.

Bianchi—Levity and Sorrow. A German Story. By M. A. Bianchi. 2 vol. 12mo. 10s.

Biggs—The History of Don Francisco de Miranda's attempt to effect a Revolution in South America. By J. Biggs. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Bland—The Four Slaves of Cythera, a Romance in two Cantos. By the Rev. R. Bland. 8vo. 1s.

Bogue and Bennet—The History of the Dissenters. By the Rev. D. Bogue and M. Bennet. 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.

Buchanan—The Star in the East; a Sermon delivered in St. James's Church, Bristol, Feb. 26, 1809, for the Benefit of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East. By the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, LL. D. 1s. 6d.

Burdett—Speech of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. in the House of Commons, March 13, 1809, on the Conduct of H. R. H. the Duke of York. 1s.

Mineralogy—An Alphabetical List of the Names of Minerals, at present most familiar in the English, French, and German Languages, with Tables of Analysis. 5s.

Morrington—The Cottage of Merlin Vale. A Sketch on Improved Principles, and interspersed with Poetry. By J. Morrington. 2 vol. 10s.

Muses' Bower, (The) embellished with the Beauties of English Poetry. 4 vol. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Nance—A Letter from a Country Clergyman to his Parishioners. By the Rev. J. Nance, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Nightingale—Report of the Trial in an Action, Nightingale *versus* Stockdale, for a Libel contained in a Review of the Portraiture of Methodism, Tried at Guildhall, March 11, 1809. 2s. 6d.

Oxford, Bishop of—A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, in Westminster Abbey, Jan. 30. 1809. By the Rt. Rev. Charles, Lord Bishop of Oxford. 2s.

Paetus and Arria, a Tragedy in five Acts, To which is prefixed a Letter addressed to Tho. Sheridan, Esq. on the present state of the English Stage, 2s. 6d.

Pennington—An Inquiry into the Cause of the Holy Communion being so little attended. By T. Pennington, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Playfair—A System of Geography, Ancient and Modern. By J. Playfair, D. D. F. R. S. &c. vol. II. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Popham—Remarks on various Texts of Scripture. By E. Popham, D. D. 8vo. 10s.

Public Journals—The Spirit of the Public Journals, for 1808. 12mo. 7s.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 12.—1st June, 1809.

PARENTALIA; or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens; viz. of Matthew, Bishop of Ely; Christopher, Dean of Windsor, &c.; but chiefly of Sir Christopher Wren, late Surveyor General of the Royal Buildings, President of the Royal Society, &c. &c. in which is contained, besides his Works, a great number of Original Papers and Records; on Religion, Politicks, Anatomy, Mathematicks, Architecture, Antiquities; and most Branches of Polite Literature. Compiled by his Son Christopher; now published by his Grandson Stephen Wren, Esq. with the care of Joseph Ames, F. R. S. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, London.

London: Printed for T. Osborne, in Gray's Inn, and R. Dodsley, in Pall Mall, 1750.

This volume is printed in folio, and its contents are arranged in the following order. After the Title there is a List of the Subscribers, occupying two pages, which is succeeded by an engraved Dedication to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons. The Table of Contents follows, containing four pages, after which is the Editor's Preface, comprised in four pages; and this is succeeded by an Introduction which fills six pages. The Work itself then commences, which occupies 368 pages. An Index of Names and List of Plates, together making four pages, conclude the volume.

The "Parentalia" was compiled, as the title page expresses, by Christopher Wren, Esq. Son of the celebrated Architect of St. Paul's, and published by his son, Stephen Wren, Esq. with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Ames, better

known as the Compiler of the History of Printing in England. The Editor says in his Preface that it was a desire of preventing a spurious account of the excellent persons mentioned in this volume, which was in agitation to be published, that operated as a principal inducement to fulfil his father's intention and to lay his Manuscript before the world. In the Introduction he gives a short general account of the family of the name of WREN, which was seated occasionally at Sherborne House, Billy Hall, and Binchester, in the Bishoprick of Durham, but which came originally from Denmark.

Geoffrey Wren was successively Confessor and Privy Counsellor to two Kings, Henry VII, and Henry VIII. He was also Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1515, and died and was buried there in 1527. Francis Wren, one of his younger brothers, was Steward to Mary, Queen of Scots, while she resided in England.

Christopher Wren, the Compiler of the Parentalia, and the eldest son of Sir Christopher Wren, was born the 18th of February, 1675. He received his first education at Eton School, and in the year 1691, was admitted at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1698 he went on his travels through Holland, France, and Italy, and was afterwards twice chosen Member of Parliament for Windsor in the years 1712 and 1714. He was a learned and pious man, a good Antiquary, and was beloved by all his acquaintance for his communicative disposition. He published a piece on ancient Coins, entitled *Numismatum Antiquorum Sylloge*. He died the 24th of August, 1747, aged 72 years, and was buried at Wroxhall in Warwickshire.

The *Parentalia* is composed of the lives of three of the principal persons of this family, viz. Matthew Wren, D. D. Bishop of Ely; Christopher Wren, younger brother of the Bishop, and Dean of Windsor, and Sir Christopher Wren, the only son of the latter. In giving an

account of this work my principal object will be to speak of Sir Christopher Wren, of his numerous inventions, and of his works in Architecture, particularly of that magnificent and stupendous Pile, St. Paul's Cathedral, the second Church for grandeur in Europe.

The first person whose life is treated of in this volume, is Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. He was the eldest son of Francis Wren, Citizen and Mercer of London, and was born in the parish of St. Peter's, Cheap, London, in the year 1585. Being an eminent Scholar in his youth, and of more than ordinary expectation, he became first a Student of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, then Greek Scholar, and in November 1605, Fellow of that House. He had been invited thither by Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Master of Pembroke Hall, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester, to whom he became Chaplain in the year 1615, and then Rector of Teversham in Cambridgeshire. In 1621 Dr. Wren was appointed by King James I, to be Chaplain to his son Prince Charles, afterwards Charles the first, and accompanied the Prince and the Duke of Buckingham in their journey to Spain, which journey was considered to be such a piece of Knight Errantry as scarcely any age can parallel.*

In the year 1624 Dr. Wren was presented to the rectory of Bingham in Nottinghamshire, and to a prebend in the Cathedral of Winchester, and in the following year was rather called than preferred to the Mastership of St. Peter's College in Cambridge. In 1628 he was promoted to the dignity of Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton,

* Spanheim, in his History of Louisa Juliana, Electress Palatine, mother of the King of Bohemia, says, "that never Prince was more obliged to a sister, than King Charles I. was to the Queen of Bohemia; since it was only the consideration of *her* and *her children*, who were then the *next heirs* after *him* to the Crown of England, that prevailed with the Court of Spain *to permit him ever to see England again.*"

and Registrar of the most noble Order of the Garter, which office he discharged with remarkable prudence and authority. In 1633, the King conferred upon him the Bishoprick of Hereford, the place of Clerk of the Closet, and a prebend of Westminster, and though he did not long enjoy the See of Hereford, yet he settled that Church by accurate and certain Statutes, which before had been governed by useless, obsolete, and papistical customs. The Bishoprick of Norwich becoming vacant in 1635, and being shaken with schism and faction, Dr. Wren was translated from Hereford to that See, as the fittest man for so difficult a province, and where he detected the impostures, restrained the restless and seditious, and broke the spirits of all refractory schismatics. And here it must be observed that his lordship's zeal for the service of GOD in the Church of England; his courage and resolution in putting into practice impartially the legal ecclesiastical discipline, in a most dissolute, hypocritical age; his warm opposition of the Socinian doctrine, and calvinistic party; and his treating the Puritans and Presbyterians with a high hand, raised an implacable hatred against him, and first promoted calumnies and libels, which were soon followed by long and grievous oppressions.

In 1636 upon Bishop Juxon's advancement to the Treasurer's Staff, Dr. Wren succeeded him as Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, one of the highest dignities of the Court, because nearest the King. It was also about this time that the diocese and palatinate of Ely suddenly required a man experienced in all ecclesiastical affairs, not ignorant of the civil law and secular transactions; expert also in the statutes and customs of the Universities; and such a man was Dr. Wren, who was accordingly translated from Norwich to Ely on the 5th of May, 1638, where he sat to the time of his death.

It was now that an unexpected storm disjointed the

whole body of the kingdom. Wretched men, under the disguise of piety and religion, shook the very foundation and pillars of the Church; committing outrages on all the bishops, but especially on those most endeared to the king, designing both their and his extirpation, stirring up the multitude, promoting murmurs and discontent, disseminating malice in the people's minds, and forging bitter articles against them that the odium of all might fall on the King.

Accordingly on the 5th of July, 1641, the Bishop of Ely was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, which was soon afterwards succeeded by the impeachment of twelve other bishops, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, for making constitutions and canons in Convocation. It however happened providentially, that the Bishop of Ely was not brought to a trial, so that his apology and the arguments he had prepared to defeat the articles of impeachment, came not to the public ear. The resolution which had been taken to bring him to trial for his life, was suddenly countermanded, and an order was made by the House of Commons to continue him in prison during pleasure.

On the happy alteration of affairs in Church and State, by the long-wished for return of the King, the Bishop of Ely, with the eight other surviving prelates,* who had outlived the persecution and confusion of the times, were restored; but no man's restoration seemed of so great im-

* Upon a resolution of filling up the vacant Sees, there was delivered to his Majesty this list of the nine surviving prelates who had outlived the Cromwell Rebellion: Dr. William Juxon, bishop of London; Dr. William Piers, bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely; Dr. Robert Skinner, bishop of Oxford; Dr. William Roberts, bishop of Bangor; Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester; Dr. Brian Duppa, bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Henry King, bishop of Chichester; and Dr. Accepted Frewen, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

portance as his; for into his breast the Church of England betook herself, as to the only man that had skill and courage to repair and reinforce her dismed and reeling forgotten discipline.

Dr. Wren died at Ely House in Holborn, London, on the 24th of April, 1677, aged 81. His body was conveyed to Cambridge, by the Heralds, with all decent pomp and ceremony, and deposited in a stone coffin in a vault under his own Chapel; the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and the whole University attending the solemnity of his obsequies. The eminent and learned Dr. John Pearson, then Master of Trinity College, afterwards bishop of Chester, pronounced his funeral oration in Latin, from the Manuscript of which, the principal materials for the Life of the bishop here given have been taken.

To the Life of Bishop Wren there is added an Appendix of Records, as follows, viz.

1. Extracts of Letters between Dr. Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's, London, and the Lord Chancellor Hyde, relating to the Church of England, and Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely.

2. Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ, in Capella Pembrochiana, ad exequias reverendi admodum in Christo patris, Matthæi Wren, episcopi Eliensis. Per. J. Pearson, S. T. P.

Extracts from Mr. Atwood's Memoirs, relating to Bishop Wren.

A private conference with some Bishops, 1623, after his return from Spain.

A remarkable Record of Bishop Wren's, preparatory to his Defence.

Concerning the Bishops of England, wrote by Archbishop Sancroft.

3. Some Account of Matthew Wren's, son of Bishop Wren, being a burgess in Parliament, and Secretary to the Duke of York, with some works he wrote.

4. King Charles the first's destiny, and that of Lord Falkland, foretold by the Sortes Virgilianæ; Account of several presages and Prophecyings, &c. &c.

5. Statutes of the Order of the Garter.

6. Concerning the book of Sports.

7. Concerning the Scotch Liturgy.

8. Dr. Matthew Wren, Registrar of the Order of the Garter, &c. 1628.

9. The Journey to Scotland.

10. Resignation of his office of Registrar to his brother Christopher, 1635.

The Answer of Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely, to the twenty-five Articles exhibited against him by the House of Commons.

A Sermon of Dr. Wren's on Proverbs xxiv. 25.

Bishop Wren's Diary, 1652.

Dr. J. Worthington's Letter in favour of Bishop Wren, November 5th, 1660.

Besides this Appendix there are interspersed in the Life of Bishop Wren, the following Papers.

1. A Report of the Committee of the charge against Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, to the House of Commons, July 5th, 1641.

2. Articles of Impeachment against Bishop Wren.

3. Sir Thomas Widdrington's Speech on delivering the Articles of Impeachment against Bishop Wren, at the Bar of the House of Lords.

4. Speech of the same Gentleman to King Charles the first, at York, 1639.

5. Speech of the same to the King at Berwick, 1639.

LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER WREN, DEAN OF WINDSOR.

Dr. Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, younger brother of Matthew, Bishop of Ely, was born in the year

1589, and educated at St John's College in Oxford, where in 1620, he took his degree of Bachelor of Divinity, became domestic Chaplain to Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, and by him preferred to the rectory of Knoyle Magna in the County of Wilts. In 1628, he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I; in 1630 was created Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge; in 1635, by his Majesty's especial appointment, he succeeded his brother Matthew on his advancement to the See of Norwich, in the Deanries of Windsor and Wolverhampton, and the office of Registrar of the most noble Order of the Garter; and in 1638, was presented to the rich rectory of Haseley in Oxfordshire.

The Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor, and the Treasury thereof, having been plundered by the Rebels during the Cromwell Rebellion, and the Registers, and all the ancient Records of the Order of the Garter, together with the jewels, plate, furniture, &c. carried away, and delivered to the Trustees appointed by the long parliament for the sale of the King's goods, the Dean, by great application, expense and long attendance on the Trustees at their meetings in Somerset House, and by favour of their Chairman, Major Withers, performed at length, a memorable piece of service to the order, and recovered out of their hands, first, the two old Registers styled the *Black*, and the *Blue*; and some time after retrieved the *Red* also, with other books and papers, relating to the Statutes and Annals; all which were carefully concealed and preserved by him to the time of his death, in 1658, and afterwards by his son to the time of the Restoration, when they were presented by him to the Sovereign, and ordered to the custody of the new Registrar, Dr. Brune Ryves, Dean of Windsor.

The persecution of the Church and Crown during the progress of the Rebellion affecting in a most rigorous manner, the principal friends of both, the Dean, who was eminently

distinguished for his learning, piety, loyalty, and the esteem of his royal master, had a large share, as well as his excellent brother, the Bishop of Ely, in the severities of fanatic rage, suffering all the extremities of sequestrations and plunders; but survived not the miseries of the times, dying on the 29th of May, 1658, just two years before the return of the public felicity, at Blechington in Oxfordshire, in the house of his son in-law, Mr. William Holder, the Rector, whither he had retired from oppression, and was buried in the chancel of the church there, leaving an only son, the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, an account of whose life follows.

To the Life of Dr. Christopher Wren there is an Appendix, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

1. Some few Records and miscellaneous Remarks on a Serpentine river.
2. Concerning the Royal Title of *Defender of the Faith.*
3. Relating to the ancient Arms of the Kings of France, and the wonderful oak in New Forest, Hampshire.
4. Some prophetic Observations.
5. On the Birth of his only son Christopher.
6. Account of Marcus Antonius de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato.
7. Collectanea in Ordinem Garterii, 1638.
8. Extract from Mr. Ashmole, of the Order of the Garter.
9. A Memorial of Dr. Beaumont's.
10. Curious Notes from the Black Book.

LIFE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

Numero, Pondere, et Mensura.

The Life of this great Architect and Mathematician is contained in two parts. The first part treats of the early period of his life, but more especially of his Mathematical Philosophical, and Anatomical pursuits; and the second of his Architectural works.

The first part is divided into three Sections, the first of which contains an account of Sir Christopher's early education and his works in Mathematicks.

Sir Christopher Wren, the only son of Dr. Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, was born at East Knoyle in Wiltshire, on the 20th day of October, 1632. His mother was Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Cox, Esq. of Fonthill in the same County.

His first education in Classical learning was committed to the Rev. William Shepherd, A.M. excepting that for some short time before his admission in the University he was placed under Dr. Busby at Westminster School. In the principles of Mathematics, upon the early appearance of an uncommon genius, he was initiated by Dr. William Holder, before mentioned.

At the age of thirteen, this young mathematician had invented a new Astronomical Instrument, of general use: about the same time he invented a Pneumatic Engine, and he also contrived a peculiar instrument of use in Gnomonics, which he explained in a Treatise, intitled *Sciotericon Catholicum*; the use and proposed end of which, was the solution of this problem, viz. "On a known plane, in a known elevation, to describe such lines with the expedite turning of rundles to certain divisions, as by the shadow of the style may show the equal hours of the day."

In the year 1646, and the fourteenth of his age, Mr. Wren was admitted a Gentleman-Commoner at Wadham College in the University of Oxford, where he soon attracted the friendship and esteem of the two most celebrated Virtuosi, and Mathematicians of their time, Dr. John Wilkins, Warden of Wadham, afterwards bishop of Chester; and Dr. Seth Ward, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, which continued with intimacy and affection during their lives. At the age of sixteen he contrived and modelled on pasteboard, illustrated with curious

astronomical delineations in proper colours, a new Hypothesis, intitled, *Hypotyposis Prosthaphæreseōn Lunæ, in quâ circulationes ejus secundum Rationes Tyconianas, novâ hac Hypothesi exactè demonstrantur.*

He had now become assistant to Dr. Scarborough, in anatomical preparations and experiments, expecially upon the Muscles of human bodies, during their studies at Oxford and elsewhere; and particularly he explained by models formed on pasteboard, the anatomical administration of all the muscles of a human body, as they naturally rise in dissection, &c. for the use of Dr. Scarborough's Lectures in the Public Theatre in Surgeons' Hall. Hence came the first introduction of geometrical and mechanical speculations into Anatomy. It is said that these models were destroyed in Surgeons' Hall in the Fire of London.

In 1650 he proceeded Bachelor of Arts at Wadham College; in 1653, Master of Arts; and in the same year was elected into a Fellowship of All Souls. In 1657, he was chosen Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College in London; and in 1660, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, on the resignation of Dr. Seth Ward, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. In 1661 he took his degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, and was sometime after admitted to the same degree at Cambridge. In 1680 he was elected President of the Royal Society.

The Bishop of Rochester, (Dr. Sprat) in his History of the Royal Society, has shown his friendship for this great mathematician by enumerating the inventions and discoveries made by him before he commenced his Architectural career. The first instance, says the bishop, to which he may lay peculiar claim, is the *doctrine of motion*, which is the most considerable of all others, for establishing the first principles of philosophy by geometrical demonstration. This Des Cartes had before begun, having taken up some experiments of this kind upon conjecture, and

made them the first foundation of his whole system of nature. But some of his conclusions seeming very questionable, because they were only derived from the gross trials of balls meeting one another at Tennis and Billiards, Dr. Wren produced before the Society, an instrument to represent the effects of all sorts of impulses, made between two hard globous bodies, either of equal or of different bigness and swiftness, following or meeting each other, or the one moving, the other at rest. From these varieties arose many unexpected effects, of all which he demonstrated the true theories, after they had been confirmed by many hundreds of experiments in that instrument. These he proposed as the principles of all demonstrations in Natural Philosophy.

The second work which he advanced was the History of the Seasons: he proposed to comprehend a diary of wind, weather, and other conditions of the air, as to heat, cold, weight, and also a general description of the year, whether contagious or healthful to men or beasts, with an account of epidemical diseases, of blasts, mildews, and other accidents. And because the difficulty of a constant observation of the air by night and day, seemed invincible, he therefore devised a clock to be annexed to a weather cock, which traced by means of suitable apparatus what winds had blown during the absence of the observer. After a similar manner he contrived a Thermometer to be its own Register. He also invented an instrument to measure the quantity of rain which falls in any space of time, and devised several ways of finding the gravity and other properties of the atmosphere; he discovered several new properties of the pendulum, and found out many ways of making astronomical observations more accurate and easy.

Amongst a great number of curious inventions, he made an artificial eye, as large as a tennis ball, representing the picture as nature makes it: the cornea and crystalline

were glass; the other humours, Water. He took the exact survey of the eye of a horse, measuring what the spheres of the crystalline and cornea were, and what the proportions of the distances of the centres of every sphere were upon the axis.

By a thirty-six-foot glass he drew many exact pictures of Saturn, not only of his Ansulæ, but his spots; and attained to a theory of his rotation and various inclination of his body. He also drew the spots of Mars. He made the Tube an astronomical instrument to observe to seconds; by which he took the motions of Jupiter's Satellites, and Saturn's moon; and not only drew pictures of the moon as Hevelius had done, but gave more exact surveys and maps of her, and discovered exactly her various inclinations, and therein Hevelius's errors; he caused a needle to be made of forty inches, in order to discover the annual motion of variation in it.

He endeavoured to make a true Selenography by measure, the world having nothing yet but pictures, rather than surveys, or maps, of the Moon. He stated the theory of the Moon's libration, as far as his observations could carry him. He composed a Lunar globe, representing not only the spots and various degrees of whiteness upon the surface, but the hills, eminences, and cavities, moulded in solid work. The globe thus fashioned into a true model of the Moon, turned to the light represents all the menstrual phases, with the variety of appearances that happen from the shadow of the mountains and valleys.

To relate all the inventions and experiments of this truly great man, in the several branches of Natural Philosophy, mechanics, geometry, &c. would fill a volume, and I must refer the reader who would be more intimately acquainted with them to Dr. Sprat's History of the Royal Society; to the Philosophical Transactions; and to the *Parentalia*, of which I am now treating.

The first section also contains some letters to his father, written in the Latin language, a letter to Charles, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, Verses, also in Latin, intitled *Zodiacus Reformatus*, rough draught of a Charter for the Royal Society, Catalogue of New Theories, Inventions, Experiments, and Mechanical Improvements, exhibited by Mr. Wren, at Wadham College in Oxford, Speech when chosen Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College, Letters, &c. &c.

There is also an Appendix to this Section, containing 1. An Hypothesis relating to comets; and 2. An Address to the Royal Society concerning various improvements to be made.

The second section of the first part gives an account of Sir Christopher's skill in Anatomy, of his experiments in injecting liquors into the veins of animals, of the transfusion of blood, &c. &c.

The third section contains a catalogue of some of the principal tracts in manuscript and printed, written by Sir Christopher Wren.

To this section there is an appendix, containing, 1. Dr. Flamstead's Reflections on M. Cassini's Remarks on his Letter to Dr. Wallis, relating to the earth's motion, &c. referred to the judgment of Christopher Wren, in the year 1702; 2. An Account of the heights of the Welsh hills; 3. Extract of a Letter of Bishop Sprat's to Mr. Wren, relating to the defilements of Gresham College by the Oliverian Soldiers; Letter from his cousin, Matthew Wren, to him, 1658, relating to the same; Letter of Bishop Sprat, to Mr. Wren, on his translation of Horace's Epistle to Lollius, from the same on the subject of the wit of conversation; a third Letter from the same; 4. Mr. Wren's account of his journey to Paris in 1665, in a Letter to a Friend.

The second part of the Life of Sir Christopher Wren

treats of his works in Architecture, and is divided into twelve sections, to which is added an Appendix, containing some tracts written by him, on the principal Temples, &c. of the Ancients.

After the dreadful fire of London, in the year 1666, Dr. Christopher Wren was appointed Surveyor General and principal Architect for rebuilding the whole City; the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; all the Parochial Churches, in number 51, enacted by parliament, in lieu of those that were burned and demolished, with other public Structures; and for the disposition of the Streets. A charge so great and extensive, incumbent on a single person, disposed him to take to his assistance Mr. Robert Hook, Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, to whom he assigned chiefly the business of measuring, adjusting, and setting out the ground of the private Street Houses to the several Proprietors; reserving all the public works to his own peculiar care and direction.

In the year 1668, on the death of Sir John Denham, he was appointed Surveyor General of the Royal Works, and in the year 1674, had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him. In 1684, he was appointed the principal Officer by the style of Comptroller of the Works in the Castle of Windsor, and in 1698, Surveyor General and a Commissioner of the Works and Repairs of the ancient Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

It is now proposed to give a view of Sir Christopher Wren's proceedings in relation to the rebuilding of London; and also the Royal and public works executed by him pursuant to the several abovementioned appointments, relating to these several works, and which I shall arrange under distinct heads, in the following order.

ROMAN LONDON.

The Romans, in the reign of Claudius, fixed a civil or trading colony at London, which greatly increased unde

Nero, by the concourse of merchants, and convenience of commerce, and was inhabited by Christians and Heathens together.

The extent of the Roman colony or prefecture, particularly northward, Sir Christopher had occasion to discover by this accident. The Parochial Church of St. Mary-le Bow, in Cheapside, required to be rebuilt after the great Fire; the building had been mean and low, with one corner taken out for a tower, but upon restoring that, the New Church could be rendered square. Upon opening the ground, a foundation was discerned firm enough for the intended fabrick, which on further inspection, after digging down sufficiently, appeared to be the walls, with the windows also, and the pavement of a temple or church, of Roman workmanship, intirely buried under the level of the present street. Hereupon he determined to erect his new Church over the old, and in order to the necessary regularity and square of the new design, restored the corner; but then another place was to be found for the steeple; the old Church stood about forty feet backward from the Street, and by purchasing the ground of one private house not yet rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the steeple forward so as to range with the houses on that side of Cheapside. Here to his surprise he sunk about 18 feet deep, through artificial ground, and then imagined he was come to the natural soil, and hard gravel, but upon full examination, it appeared to be a Roman road or causeway of rough stone close and well rammed, with Roman brick and rubbish at the bottom, for a foundation, and all firmly cemented. This causeway or road was four feet thick. Underneath this road lay the natural clay, over which that part of the city stands, and which descends at least forty feet lower. He concluded then to lay the foundation upon the very Roman road, as most proper to bear what he had designed, a weighty and lofty structure.

He was of opinion, for several reasons, that this road ran along the north boundary of the colony. The breadth then, north and south, was from the road, now Cheapside, to the River Thames; the extent, east and west, from Tower Hill to Ludgate, and the principal middle Street, or Prætorian way, was the present Watling Street.

The colony was walled next the Thames, and had a gate there called Dow-gate, anciently Dourgate, which signifies the water gate.

On the north side, beyond the road, was a great fen, or morass, in those times, which Sir Christopher discovered more particularly when he had occasion to build a new east front to the Church of St. Laurence, Jewry, for the foundation of which, after sinking 7 feet, he was obliged to pile 12 feet deeper, and if there was no road over this morass, there could be no reason for a gate that way.

At length about the year 1414, all this moorish or fenny ground was drained by the industry and charge of Thomas Falconer, lord mayor, and still retains the name of Moor Fields, and the gate (till taken down in 1761), Moor Gate. London Stone, as is generally supposed, was a pillar, in the manner of the *Milliarium Aureum* at Rome, from whence the account of their miles began, but Sir Christopher was of opinion, by reason of the large foundation, it was rather some more considerable monument in the Forum; for in the adjoining ground on the south side, on digging for cellars after the great fire, were discovered some tessellated pavements, and other extensive remains of Roman Workmanship and buildings.

On the west side was situated the Prætorian Camp, which was also walled in to Ludgate, in the Vallum of which, was dug up near the gate, after the fire, a stone with an inscription, and the figure of a Roman soldier, which the surveyor presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who sent it to Oxford, where it remains among

the Arundelian Marbles. It is a sepulchral monument dedicated to the memory of Vivius Marcianus, a soldier of the second legion styled *Augusta*, by his wife Januaria Matrina.

The soldiers used to be buried *in Vallo*, as the citizens, *extra Portas in Pomœrio*; there 'tis most probable the extent of the camp reached to Ludgate, to the declining of the hill that way. Sir Christopher gave but little credit to the common story, that a Temple had been here to Diana, which some have believed upon the report, of digging up, formerly, and of later years, horns of stags, heads of oxen, tusks of boars, &c. but he met with no such indications in all his searches; but it was manifest that the north side of this ground had been very anciently a great burying place, for upon digging the foundations of the present fabrick of St. Paul's, he found under the graves of the latter ages, in a row, below them, the burial places of the Saxons, who as it appeared, were accustomed to line their graves with chalk stones, though some more eminent were entombed in coffins of whole stones. Below these were British graves, where were found ivory and wooden pins, of a hard wood, seemingly box, in abundance, of about six inches long. It seems the bodies were only wrapped up and pinned in woollen shrouds, which being consumed, the pins remained entire. In the same row, but deeper, were Roman urns, intermixed; this was eighteen feet deep or more, and belonged to the colony, when Romans and Britons lived and died together.

The more remarkable of the Roman Urns, lamps, lachrymatories, and fragments of sacrificing vessels, &c. were found deep in the ground, towards the north east corner of St. Paul's, near Cheapside; these were generally well wrought, embossed with various figures and devices, and well glazed. Among divers pieces preserved, were a frag-

ment of a vessel, in the shape of a bason, on which Charon is represented with his oar in his hand receiving a naked ghost; a *patera sacrificalis*, with an inscription; a remarkably small urn; a sepulchral earthen lamp; and two lachrymatories of glass.

Among the many antiquities Sir Christopher Wren had the fortune to discover in other parts of the town, after the fire, the principal was a large Roman urn, or ossuary of glass, with a handle, containing a gallon and a half, but with a very short neck and wide mouth, encompassed girth-wise, with five parallel circles. It was found in Spital Fields, and he presented it to the Royal Society.

PLAN FOR RE-BUILDING THE CITY.

Immediately after the fire, pursuant to the Royal command, Sir Christopher Wren took a survey of the whole area and confines of the burning, and traced with much trouble and hazard the great plain of ashes and ruins, and designed a plan or model of a new city in which the deformity and inconveniences of the old town were remedied by enlarging the streets, and carrying them as nearly parallel to each other as might be; avoiding if compatible with greater conveniences, all acute angles; by seating all the churches conspicuous and insular; by forming the most public places into large piazzas, the centres of eight ways, by uniting the halls of the twelve chief companies, into one regular square annexed to Guildhall; and by making a commodious Quay on the whole bank of the river, from Blackfriars to the Tower.

In contriving the general plan the following particulars were chiefly considered and proposed.

The Streets to be of three magnitudes; the three principal leading straight through the city, and one or two cross Streets to be at least 90 feet wide; others 60 feet;

and lanes about 30 feet; excluding all narrow dark alleys without thoroughfares, and courts.

The Exchange to stand free in the middle of a Piazza, and be as it were the nave or centre of the town, from whence the 60 feet streets as so many rays should proceed to all principal parts of the City; the building to be contrived after the form of the Roman Forum, with double porticoes.

Many streets also to radiate upon the Bridge; the streets of the first and second magnitude to be carried on as straight as possible, and to centre into four or five Piazzas.

The Quay or open Wharf, on the bank, to be spacious and convenient, without interruptions; with some large docks for barges deep laden.

The Canal to be cut up Bridewell, 120 feet wide, with sasses at Holborn Bridge, and at the mouth, to cleanse it of all filth, and stores for coal on each side.

The Churches to be designed according to the best forms for capacity and hearing, adorned with useful porticoes and lofty ornamental towers and steeples in the greater parishes. All church-yards, gardens, and unnecessary vacuities, and all trades that use great fires, or yield noisome smells, to be placed out of the town.

The plan formed on these principles, and delineated by Sir Christopher Wren, was laid before the King and the House of Commons.

The practicability of the whole scheme, without loss to any man, or infringement of any property, was at that time demonstrated, and all material objections fully weighed and answered: the only, and as it happened, insurmountable difficulty remaining was the obstinate averseness of the greater part of the citizens to alter their old properties, and to recede from building their houses again on the old ground and foundations; as also, the distrust in

many, and unwillingness to give up their properties till they might be dispensed to them again, with more advantage to themselves, than otherwise was possible to be effected; for such a method was proposed that by an equal distribution of ground into buildings, leaving out churchyards, gardens, &c. which were to be removed out of the town, there would have been sufficient room both for the augmentation of the streets; disposition of the churches, halls, and all public buildings; and to have given every proprietor full satisfaction; and though few proprietors should happen to have been seated again, directly upon the very same ground they had possessed before the fire, yet no man would have been placed at any considerable distance from it, but been situated at least as conveniently, and sometimes more so, to their own trades, than before.

By these means, the opportunity, in a great degree was lost, of making the new city the most magnificent, as well as commodious for health and trade of any upon the earth, and Sir Christopher Wren being thus confined in his designs, it required no small labour and skill, to model the city in the manner it has since appeared.*

ANCIENT CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.

First.

The first Cathedral of the Episcopal See of London, built in the area, where had been the Roman Prætorian Camp, the situation of all the succeeding fabricks to this time, was demolished under the great and general persecution by Dioclesian; and though in pursuance of the strictness of his edicts, the Christian Churches in all the provinces of the Roman Government were ordered to be pulled down, yet it is probable that the prefects might not

* Sir Christopher Wren's plan for rebuilding the City may be seen in Nourthouck's History of London, p. 252. J. S.

take the pains, when they had made them unfit for use, to tear up the foundations also. The time of the persecution was short, for under Constantine the Church flourished again.

Second.

The Churches in Rome and other parts of the Empire were soon rebuilt, and most probably this among the first, after the pattern of the Roman Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Vatican, and as Sir Christopher conceived upon the old foundations left by the persecutors, for the Christians were zealous, and in haste to be settled again. This Church, thus re-edified was afterwards destroyed by the Pagan Saxons.

Third.

When the Saxons embraced Christianity in the seventh century, this Church was again restored, upon the old foundations, by Melitus, Bishop of London, under Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Saxon King of the Christian Faith. This Church, together with the whole City, was destroyed by a casual fire in the year 1083.

Fourth.

The fourth Cathedral was begun by Maurice, Bishop of London, who obtained of the King, William the Conqueror, the old stone of a spacious castle in the neighbourhood called the Palatine tower, also demolished by the same fire. He commenced with building upon the old foundations, and with several additions at various times, to the east and west. This pile continued till the general conflagration of the City in 1666.

The fifth and present Cathedral of St. Paul.

It has been a subject of inquiry why Sir Christopher Wren chose in building this Church to make use of two orders,

rather than of one single order, with an attick story, as at St. Peter's in Rome. It is most certain his intention and desires from the beginning were to have followed that example, had all things succeeded to his wish. This appears from all his first designs, and in particular by the great model, before mentioned.

Bramante, the Architect of St. Peter's, knew the Quarries of Tivoli would yield blocks large enough for his columns in that Church, of nine feet diameter, but then he was at a loss to find stones for his cornices, and this was the reason that obliged him to diminish the proportions of the proper members of his cornice. At St. Paul's Sir Christopher Wren was careful not to exceed columns of four feet, which had been tried by Inigo Jones in his portico; the quarries of the Isle of Portland would just afford for that proportion, but not readily, for the artificers were forced sometimes to stay some months for one necessary stone to be raised for their purpose, and the farther the quarry-men pierced into the rock, the quarry produced less stones then near the sea. All the most eminent masons of England were of opinion, that stones of the largest scantlings were there to be found, or no where. An inquiry was made after all the good stone that England afforded, and next to Portland, Roche Abbey stone, and some others in Yorkshire, seemed the best and most durable, but large stone for the works of St. Paul's was not easily to be had even there.

For these reasons, Sir Christopher concluded upon Portland stone, and also to use two orders, and by that means to keep the just proportions of his cornices; otherwise he must have fallen short of the height of the fabrick, which now exerts itself over all the country, as well as city, as it did of old, when that structure, though rude, was lofty and majestic.

A query has been made, why all the pilasters of the

outside were doubled? they are of the same use as buttresses, and to give space for large windows between, which in our darker weather is necessary; as also for the good regularity of the arcades within, and the roof; they will appear proper to those who consider well the whole design together.

Again, why were the columns of the west portico doubled? this no doubt is not according to the usual mode of the ancients in their ordinary temples, which in general were small, but was followed in their colossal or greater works; as for instance, in the portico of the *Temple of Peace*, the most magnificent in old Rome, the columns were very properly and necessarily doubled to make wider openings after the manner of the middle openings in the porticoes of the Greek temples, to five doors at unequal distances, viz. three near together, which lead into the great middle nave, or body of the temple, and one to each side aile, at greater distances. The Cupola of the *Temple of Bacchus*, near the gate of St. Agnes at Rome, anciently the *Porta Viminalis*, was supported on the inside by twenty-four coupled columns of the Composite order, of Oriental Granite. Bramante used double columns without scruple, as did Michael Angelo within and without the cupola of St. Peter's in the Vatican; the like is done in the portico of the Church of Santa Maria Major, in Rome, and also in public and private edifices by the most celebrated Architects. It is to be observed in the portico of St. Paul's two columns are brought nearer together, to make greater inter columns alternately, to give a proper space for three doors. The ancients particularly the Greeks, in their temples, generally made the middle inter column wider than the rest; and as they shifted the columns of the portico, for the better approach to one door, so at St. Paul's, for the same reason, where there are three doors, the columns

are widened to make a more open and commodious access to each; and this falls out gracefully, by placing the pillars alternately Eustyle and Pyenostile.

To proceed in examining what has been further objected, particularly why the architrave within is cut off by the arch. In this Sir Christopher always insisted that he had the ancients on his side; in the Temple of Peace, and in all the great halls of the baths, and in all the great structures of three ailes, this was done, and for this reason: in those wide inter-columns the architrave is not supposed to lie from one great column to another, but from the column to the wall of the aile, so the end of it will only appear upon the pillar of the inside of the great nave.

Sir Christopher followed the Temple of Peace as near as our measures would admit, having but three arcades in each of the bodies, east and west, as there; but where there are no arcades, and next the dome, he has continued the whole entablature.

There is one thing in which he seems to have varied from the ancients, and that is the incorporation of less pilasters with the greater, and that of the same Corinthian order; but if any person think it improper to incorporate great and small pillars together, as is done in the ailes of St. Paul's, let him consider the Basilica of the *Colonia Julia* at Fanum, the only piece Vitruvius owns himself to be the author of, and he will easily perceive that there must be small pillars incorporated into the great, to bear the galleries.

The Temple of Peace, being an example of a three ailed fabric, is certainly the best and most authentic pattern of a Cathedral Church, which must have three ailes, according to custom, and be vaulted. The vault of St. Paul's consists of 24 Cupolas cut off semicircular with segments to join to the great arches one way, which are cut cross the other way with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights

of the nave; but in the ailes, the less Cupolas are both ways cut in semicircular sections; and altogether make a graceful geometrical form distinguished by circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the Cupola. Besides these 24 Cupolas, there is half a Cupola at the east, and the great Cupola of 112 feet in diameter, in the middle of the crossing of the great Ailes. The Pantheon or Rotunda in Rome is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters, and this shews too high, while the other is too low; but Sir Christopher, at St. Paul's took a mean proportion, which shews its concave every way. The concave was turned upon a centre, which was judged necessary to keep the work even and true, though a cupola might be built without a centre; but it is worthy of observation, that the centre was laid without any standards from below to support it, and as it was both centreing and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. This machine was an original of the kind, and will be a useful project for the like work to an Architect hereafter. It however became necessary to give a greater height than the Cupola would gracefully allow within, though it is considerably above the roof of the Church, yet the old Church having had before a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected, that the new work should not in this respect fall short of the old. He was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and raise another structure over the first Cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone Lanthorn of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper gilt; and as the whole Church above the vaults is covered with a substantial oak roof and lead, so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone with another Cupola of timber and lead; and between this and the cone are easy stairs that ascend to the lanthorn.

The inside of the whole Cupola was painted and deco-

rated by Sir James Thornhill, containing, in eight compartments, the History of St. Paul.*

Although the dome wants no abutment, yet for greater caution, it is hooped with iron in this manner; a channel is cut in the bandage of Portland stone, in which is laid a double chain of iron strongly linked together at every ten feet, and the whole channel filled up with lead.

Among all the buildings of the ancients, we find no Cupolas raised above the necessary loading of the hemisphere, as is seen particularly in the Pantheon at Rome. In succeeding ages the dome of Florence, and of the great Church of Venice, was raised higher. The Saracens greatly affected it, in imitation of the first most eminent pattern, given by Justinian, in his Temple of Sancta Sophia at Constantinople. Bramante would not fall short of those

* The judgment of Sir Christopher Wren was originally instead of painting in the manner it is now performed, to have beautified the inside of the Cupola with the more durable ornament of *Mosaic* work as is nobly executed in the Cupola of St. Peter's in Rome. For this purpose he had projected to have procured from Italy four of the most eminent artists in that profession; but as this art was a great novelty in England, and not generally apprehended, did not receive the encouragement it deserved. It was imagined also the expense would prove too great, and the time very long in the execution; but though these and all objections were fully answered, yet this excellent design was no further pursued.

The painting and gilding of the Architecture of the east end of the Church, over the Communion Table was intended only to be temporary or till such time as materials could have been procured for a magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars wreathed of the richest Greek Marble, supporting a hemispherical canopy, with proper decorations of Architecture and Sculpture, for which the respective drawings and a model were prepared.

A particular description of certain blocks of Marble from the Levant was once sent to the bishop of London, from a Merchant in Holland, and communicated to Sir Christopher Wren, but unluckily the colours and scantlings did not answer his purpose.

examples; nor could Sir Christopher Wren do otherwise than gratify the general taste of the age, which had been so used to steeples, that these round designs were hardly digested, unless raised to a remarkable height. Thus St. Paul's is lofty enough to be seen at sea eastward, and at Windsor westward.

The first stone of this Cathedral Church was laid in the year 1675, and the works carried on with such care and industry, that by the year 1685, the walls of the choir and side ailes were finished, with the circular north and south porticoes; and the great pillars of the dome brought to the same height; and Sir Christopher was enabled to complete the whole structure in the year 1710, the highest and last stone on the top of the lanthorn being laid by his son Christopher Wren, in the presence of Mr. Strong, the principal mason, his son, and other freemasons, chiefly employed in the execution of the work.

Thus was this mighty fabrick, the second Church for grandeur in Europe, in the space of thirty-five years, begun and finished by one Architect, and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton; the charge being supported chiefly by a small and easy imposition on Sea Coal, brought to the port of London.*

* The whole expense attending the erection of St. Paul's amounted to £736,752 2 3½.

There were some Pamphlets published in the years 1712, and 1713, relating to the building of St. Paul's, and to the several persons concerned in it, which are now become very scarce; their titles are:

1. Frauds and Abuses at St. Paul's, 42 pages.
2. An Answer to Frauds and Abuses at St. Paul's, 88 pages.
3. Fact against Scandal, 79 pages.
4. Continuation of Frauds and Abuses, 54 pages.
5. Second part of Fact against Scandal, 84 pages.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1789, there is a plan of St. Paul's from Sir Christopher Wren's first design, taken from the model as prepared by himself.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Another eminent work, in a different style of Architecture, was the reparation of Westminster Abbey, prosecuted by Sir Christopher Wren for twenty-five years, and to the time of his death. He presented in the year 1713, a memorial to the Bishop of Rochester, containing a particular account of the state of that fabrick, as he found it, in the course of which Sir Christopher considers the modes of building as practised in ecclesiastical Architecture for more than five hundred years preceding.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

The large and magnificent Cathedral Church of Salisbury, threatening to fall to ruin, partly from the want of true judgment in the first Architect, and, partly from the injuries of time and weather, Sir Christopher Wren took an accurate survey of the whole structure in 1669, and drew up a report which he addressed to his excellent friend Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of that See, and to the Dean and Chapter, in which he enumerated the fundamental errors, defects, and decays of the Church, and gave full instructions for the necessary repair and restoration of the building.

CHURCHES IN LONDON.

An account now follows of 54 Churches rebuilt or re-edified by Sir Christopher Wren in the city of London, after the great fire, in the place of those which were burned. They are alphabetically arranged according to the Saints to whom they are dedicated, and the length, breadth, and height are given in feet, with the architectural order after which they are built.

FIFTY NEW CHURCHES IN LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

In the year 1708 an act of Parliament was passed for

the erection of fifty new Churches in the Cities of London and Westminster, and Sir Christopher Wren being appointed one of the Commissioners for carrying on the works attended that service with all the application his other offices would permit. In the execution of this department of the commission he wrote a letter to one of his coadjutors explanatory of his views in relation to those edifices, which abounds with a number of general observations worthy of the notice and attention of every person engaged in building.

THE MONUMENT.

In the year 1671, Sir Christopher Wren began the building of the great fluted column, of the Doric Order, commonly called *The Monument of London*, in memory of the burning and rebuilding of the city, and finished it in 1677. This column much exceeds in height the pillars at Rome of the Emperors Trajan and Antoninus, the stately remains of Roman grandeur or of that of Theodosius at Constantinople. In forming this colossal column he took the liberty to exceed the received proportion of the order, one module or semi-diameter. In the place of the brass urn on the top, which was set up contrary to his opinion, was originally intended a colossal statue of King Charles the Second, in brass, gilt, as the founder of the new city, in the manner of the Roman Pillars which terminated with the statues of their Cæsars; or else, a figure, erect, of a woman crowned with turrets, holding a sword, and cap of maintenance, with other insignia of the grandeur and re-erection of the city. Prior to this, Sir Christopher had made a design of a pillar of somewhat less proportion, and after a peculiar device, for, as the Romans expressed by *Relievo* on the pedestals and round the shafts of their columns, the history of such accidents and incidents as were intended to be

thereby commemorated, so this monument of the conflagration and resurrection of the City of London, was represented by a pillar in flames; the flames blazing from the loop holes of the shaft, which were to give light to the stairs within, were figured in brass work gilt, and on the top was a phœnix rising from her ashes, of brass, gilt, likewise.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House for the Port of London, situated on the south side of Thames Street, was erected in 1668, adorned with an upper and lower order of Architecture; in the latter are stone columns and entablement of the Tuscan order; in the former are pilasters, entablature, and five pediments of the Ionic order.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

The Frontispiece of the Middle Temple, towards Fleet Street, was erected in the year 1684, of stone and brick, The basis is a rustic arcade of stone, supporting four pilasters, entablature, and triangular pediment of the Ionic order, and the rest of rubbed brick.

WINCHESTER PALACE.

This palace was begun by command of King Charles II, 1683, and prosecuted with that expedition, that the greater part was covered in and finished, as to the shell, before the King's death, February, 1684-5. There was particularly intended a large cupola, 30 feet above the roof, and also a regular street of handsome houses, leading in a direct line down the hill, from the front of the palace to the west gate of the Cathedral, for which and for the parks the ground was procured. Sir Christopher had also projected to have brought from the downs, a river through the park, which would

have formed a cascade of thirty feet fall. The whole disposition of this palace was such, as made it esteemed by the best judges an excellent model of a royal hunting seat.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

This edifice was begun by command of King William and Queen Mary, in the year 1690, to make room for which the principal part of the old fabrick fronting the House Park was taken down, and finished in 1694, just before the the death of Queen. The King's Apartment, fronting the Privy Garden and the Thames, extends 328 feet, and the Queen's Apartment, fronting the House Park, 330 feet. The access to the principal stair case leading to the King's side, is through a beautiful Portico of about 90 feet long, consisting of a colonnade of 16 duplicated pillars, of the Ionic Order.

QUEEN MARY'S MAUSOLEUM.

The design of the Mausoleum, which was erected in Westminster Abbey, at the funeral obsequies of Queen Mary, March 5, 1695, was by Sir Christopher Wren.

CHELSEA COLLEGE.

This noble Hospital was founded and nearly finished by King Charles II, prosecuted by King James II, and completed and furnished with all sorts of necessaries and conveniences for the comfortable maintenance of maimed and superannuated soldiers, by King William and Queen Mary. The industry and conduct of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Stephen Fox, jointly, in the erection and settlement of this building, are worthy of being commemorated. Sir Stephen, who was one of the Lords of the Treasury, took

care for the due payment of the works, whilst Sir Christopher vigorously prosecuted his part in the buildings, and lastly prescribed the statutes and whole economy of the House, which for cleanliness, health, and convenience, is deservedly esteemed one of the best regulated in Europe.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Sir Christopher Wren was among the first who addressed King William and Queen Mary to convert the site and buildings of their Royal Palace at Greenwich to the use of disabled and superannuated seamen. After the grant had passed the Great Seal, and an ample commission appointed, with powers to conduct and regulate all affairs relating to the building of the Hospital, and Sir Christopher nominated a Director and chief Architect of this great undertaking, he cheerfully engaged in the work, and contrived the new fabrick, extensive, durable, and magnificent, conformably to the graceful pavilion which had been erected there by King Charles II, and originally intended for his own palace; contributing his time, labour, and skill, and prosecuting the works for several years, without salary, emolument, or reward.

ALTAR PIECE IN THE CHAPEL AT WHITEHALL.

Sir Christopher also made the design of the Marble Altar Piece, with the ornaments and statues erected in King James the Second's Chapel at Whitehall, which was saved from the fire, and given by Queen Anne to Westminster Abbey.

THE THEATRE, OXFORD.

This Theatre, a work of admirable contrivance and magnificence, was the first public performance of Sir Christo-

pher Wren, in Architecture, which, however, had been executed in a greater and better style, with a view to the ancient Roman grandeur discernible in the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome; but he was obliged to stop the bolder strokes of his pencil, and confine the expense within the limits of a private purse.

This Theatre was erected at the sole charge of his Grace Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University. It was celebrated for its curious geometrical flat roof, which was admired as a Chef-d'œuvre of carpentry, composed of short pieces of timber without either arch or pillar to support them, but sustained only by the side-walls and their own texture; the extent of this roof was 80 feet one way and 70 feet the other.*

Sir Christopher also erected the Tower, over the Great Gate in the middle of the west front of the great quadrangle of Christ Church, Oxford; it was begun in June 1681, and finished in November, 1682. He gave the designs for the Great Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, which is 200 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 38 in height within; and also those for the Chapel of Emmanuel College, in the same University. He likewise built the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, and the Duke's Theatre in Salisbury Court.

Having thus given an account of the principal structures erected by this great Architect, which appear to be the productions of a whole century, rather than those of the life and industry of one man, and of which no parallel instance can be given, I will just mention a few of the designs made by him which were not put into execution.

1. A general Plan, Orthography and Section, with

* This superb edifice cost Archbishop Sheldon £15,000, to which he added £200 to purchase lands for the perpetual repair of it. In consequence of the failure of the original roof it was taken off, and a new one in its present form was executed in the year 1802.

Statues and Ornaments, for the Tomb of King Charles I. 2. Several Plans for re-building the Royal Palace of Whitehall. 3. Designs of new Buildings, Alterations, and Improvements in Windsor Castle. 4. Plan for re-building the Royal Mews at Charing Cross. 5. Plan of Barracks in Hyde Park. 6. Plan, Orthography and Section of a Circular Library for Trinity College, &c. &c.

Sir Christopher Wren sat in various Parliaments, and in 1718, being then in the 86th year of his age, his patent as Surveyor of the Royal Works, was superseded, after more than fifty years spent in a continued active and laborious service, both to the Crown and the public. He then retired to Hampton Court, only repeating,

Nunc me jubet fortuna expeditius philosophari.

At his country retreat he secluded himself for the following five years of his life in contemplation and studies, but principally in the consolation derived from the Holy Scriptures, cheerful in solitude, and as well pleased to die in the shade as in the light; and it was the will of the Omnipotent Author of all things to release him from this mortal state, and to invest him with immortality, on the 25th of February, 1723, in the 91st year of his age.

Sic bene complevit Nestor sua fata, novemque
Addiderat lustris, altera lustra novem. Ovid.

Jucundam est, esse secum quam diutissime, cum quis se dignum quo frueretur, effecit. Seneca.

He is interred in the vaults of St. Paul's, under the south aile of the Choir.

There is an Appendix to the Life of Sir Christopher Wren, consisting of four Tracts written by him, containing Architectural Observations on the different orders. Then follows his account of the Temple of Diana, at

Ephesus, according to what Pliny has left concerning it. This Temple was the first example of the Ionic Order, and was a surprising monument of Grecian magnificence; it was 220 years in building, at the joint expense of all the states of Asia, each government contributing a pillar. In this structure the capitals were first formed with volutas, and the proportions changed from the Doric to a slenderer pillar.

After this we have some observations on the Temple of Peace, the most magnificent of Old Rome, which was built by the Emperor Vespasian. It was 300 feet long and 200 broad, and its height exceeded the highest cathedral now in the world.

Then follow some observations on the Temple of Mars Ultor, at Rome, built by Augustus, and the book concludes with an account of the Sepulchre of Mausolus, King of Caria. The latter is, indeed, a description of a Design made by Sir Christopher, of this Sepulchre, from Pliny's account of it, but for want of a Plate, which could not be given, because the drawing was not completed, it is in some degree imperfect.

List of the Plates in the Parentalia.

1. Head of Christopher Wren, Esq. eldest son of Sir Christopher Wren, engraved by I. Faber.
2. Engraved Dedication to the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow.
3. Head of Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, engraved by G. Vander Gucht.
4. Head of Christopher Wren, D. D. Dean of Windsor, engraved by G. Vander Gucht.
5. Head of Sir Christopher Wren, engraved from a Bust, by S. Coignard.

6, 7. Two Plates to illustrate Dr. Flamstead's Reflections on Cassini's Remarks.

8. View of St. Paul's Cathedral, from the West, *l. p.* p. 283.

9, 10. The Roof of the Theatre at Oxford.

11. Eight Architectural Figures.

12. Front of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus—Shrine in the Temple—Ground Plan of the Shrine.

13. Plan of the same Temple, with the Shrine.

14. Plan of the Temple of Mars Ultor; *l. p.* p. 364.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

[Continued from p. 236.]

11. THE JUDGMENT OR DECREE ROLLS.

The Judgment or Decree Rolls contain the Decrees and Dismissions of the Court of Chancery, inrolled in the Six Clerks' Office, by the Sworn Clerks and Waiting Clerks there, which were accustomed to be brought by them from thence into the Chapel, with the Dockets (from which the Inrolments were made), signed by the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, or the Commissioners by whom the decree was pronounced, in order to be made up into one Roll, called "the Judgment Roll." They begin about the 25th year of King Henry VIII, and have been continued until about the sixth year of his present Majesty, but very few inrolments have been since brought in.

There are complete and correct Calendars or Indexes to

regularly continued to the 20th year of King Charles I, when there was an intermission of the business of the Court of Wards and Liveries, which was abolished soon after the Restoration of King Charles II, but there are a few Inquisitions taken upon writs "de Lunatico Inquirendo," and other inquisitions or Offices, finding titles in the Crown after that period.

There are complete and correct Calendars or Indexes for each year, of the names of persons, alphabetically arranged, upon whose death inquisitions were found, with references to the bundles and numbers of the Inquisitions; which Calendars or Indexes were from time to time made as the bundles of Inquisitions were brought into the Chapel; but there are no office Indexes or Calendars of places. Mr. Kipling has, among Mr. Rooke's collection of manuscripts, Calendars or Indexes of Manors and Lands, alphabetically arranged, referring to the names of persons to whom Liveries were granted of the estates of their ancestors, and containing the names of the ancestors, and the times at or about when they died, by which means many of the Inquisitions *post mortem*, may be readily referred to by searching the Office Calendar under the names of those Ancestors.

16. THE PARLIAMENT RETURN BUNDLES.

The Parliament Return Bundles contain the Returns of Members to serve in Parliament from the 33d year of King Henry VIII, to the Parliament next before the Restoration of King Charles the Second.* In the Report made in the

* The Indentures or Returns of Members of Parliament from the 18th of Charles II, to the 30th of George III, are in the Petty Bag Office, and since that time they are in the hands of the Clerk of the Crown.

It is the practice to retain in the Crown Office in Chancery, the Returns to two Parliaments, but as soon as a third comes in, the indentures or Returns to the first are delivered over to the Petty Bag Office, where they were usually put up in parts or bundles, containing all the

year 1731, in obedience to an order of a Committee of the House of Commons, it is stated that the Parliament Returns were then in great disorder; but as they appeared to be much wanted on the meeting of every new Parliament, Mr. Kipling caused each return to be cleaned, arranged, and covered up in bundles, so as to be preserved from dust; and he prepared a calendar, or index, containing in one column the names of places, and in another column the names of the members returned, whereby any one of these returns may now be immediately referred to, being a work of very great labour, taking up the leisure hours of at least three years to prepare it.

17. THE CERTIORARI BUNDLES.

The Certiorari Bundles consist of Acts of Parliament removed by Certiorari, commencing the sixth year of King Henry VIII, and continued to the present reign, and of a few judgments and other proceedings removed in the same manner from the Star Chamber, and other jurisdictions at different periods, for the purpose of being exemplified under the Great Seal, and thus made evidence in all courts of judicature within his Majesty's dominions.

There now are correct and complete indexes to the several Certiorari Bundles, but some of them not having been indexed, Mr. Kipling made such indexes as were wanting,

returns from one general election to the next succeeding one, indiscriminately on one file in each bundle. Great inconvenience having been experienced from that mode of arranging them, the Clerks of the Petty Bag, as well to obviate that, as with a view to their better preservation, if possible, have thought proper to make a new arrangement of them, by having a separate file for each county, at every general election, filing all the single returns for each place sending members to Parliament separately, and putting them in a bundle by themselves. The Precepts for the Convention Parliament are on paper, but are in as good a state as can be expected.

There is an index to the Bundles of Acts of Parliament removed by Certiorari, bound up with number 1, of the indexes to the Parliament Rolls.

A list of the other records, removed by Certiorari, is contained in some unbound sheets.

18. THE MISCELLANEA.

There are also remaining in the Chapel of the Rolls sundry Miscellaneous Records not digested under any particular head, viz. Pleadings on the law side of the Court of Chancery on Petitions of Right, and of Writs of Scire Facias, and judgments thereon respectively, in the time of King Henry VII and in some subsequent reigns; two Bundles of Inquisitions, commonly called "The Cardinal's Bundles;" No. 1. containing inquisitions taken of the several Monasteries, &c. surrendered to Cardinal Wolsey; and No. 2. containing inquisitions taken after his death; Rolls of Acts of Parliament passed in Ireland in the tenth year of King Charles I.; a few Commissions and Adjudications of Sewers; Commissions of Charitable Uses, and Surveys of Church Livings for several Counties, taken during the time of the Usurpation of Oliver Cromwell; Certificates of Statutes of the Staple, Extents returned thereon, and Liberates; Certificates from the Ecclesiastical Courts of Excommunications; Writs of Scire Facias, Audita Querela, Ex gravi Querela, and other Writs and Returns, with a few other instruments.

There are no indexes to any of the Miscellanea, except the Cardinal's Bundles, to which Mr. Kipling made an index, in consequence of applications having been made for searches of some of the Inquisitions contained in them.

There are no other Public Records, Rolls, Instruments, or Manuscript Books and Papers, under the care of the Clerk of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.

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William Savage, Printer,
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FEB 2 6 1931